The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6130. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Capture of Fort Vanvres by the Versailles Forces.

Breaching Batteries Ready to Open on the Wall of Paris.

The Commune Weeding Out Disaffected Members.

Russia Entering on a Campaign Against the Asiatics.

Mail Details of Recent Events in Central and South America.

THE CIVIL STRIFE IN FRANCE.

Rigid Search for Disaffected Persons in Paris — The Versaillists Gaining Ground.

PARIS, May 14—A. M.—The demolition of the house of M. THIERS has commenced. The Central Committee has ordered a general search, which is progressing, for arms and persons inimical to the Government of the Commune. M. GROUSSEL, the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, has issued a protest against the declaration of M. THIERS that the Commune has disregarded the provisions of the Convention of Geneva in regard to explosive bullets, and retorts that the Versaillists have themselves been guilty of the infractions of the Convention which they charge upon the Commune. Communal accounts say an attempt of the Versailles forces to throw a bridge over the Seine has been repulsed. The Federals have evacuated the village of Issy. The Versaillists continue to gain gronnd in the direction of the Maillot Gate. Fort Vanvres is still in the possession of the Federals.

Breaching Batteries Ready to Open on the Walls—Fort Vanvres Occupied by the Versaillists.

VERSAILLES, May 14—A. M.—There is nothing new to report in the line of military operations. Matters were quiet during last night. The breaching batteries are now ready to open fire upon the *enciente* of Paris. A circular issued by M. THIERS says the troops have undertaken to open trenches in the Bois de Boulogne. Communication between Forts Montrouge and Vanvres has been cut. The Lyceum of the Prince Imperial, in the village of Vanvres, has been occupied, and operations are advancing at all points for the deliverance of Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 14—Evening.—The Versailles forces have occupied Fort Vanvres. The Federal garrison made their escape by a subterranean passage to Fort Montrouge. Fifty guns, eight mortars and a few prisoners fell into the hands of the Versaillists. It is reported that the Prussians have shot two of the inhabitants of the town of Yvetot, who had beaten a German soldier.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Death of Auber, the Composer—Fire in Bremen—Russia and the Asiatics.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch from Paris today reports the death of M. AUBER, the musical composer, at the age of eighty-nine years.

BREMEN, May 14.—A great fire in this city last night destroyed five warehouses.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—Active preparations are being made for a campaign against Khiva, a portion of Turkistan, the people of which country have commenced a war against Russia.

UNITED GERMANY.

German Peace Demonstration in London—Speech of Prof. Max Mueller.

On the evening of May 1 a German peace jubilee was held at the Turners' Hall, in St. Pancras Road, in London. The principal address of the evening was that of Prof. MAX MUELLER, of which the following are the words:

PROF. MUELLER'S ADDRESS.

I believe, that like mine, the hearts of all I meet to-night are full of gratitude for what has been achieved; full of hope for what has still to be achieved; full of joy when we think of the brave soldiers who return home in glory; full of mourning when we remember those dear ones who will not return, and whose memory remains sacred to us forever; full of regret in remembering those men who, since the beginning of our century, have toiled and suffered for the recovery of Germany, who have looked forward prophetically to this day of victory, but have not lived to see it—UHLAND, and RUCKHART, and BUNSEN; full of joy and pride when looking to those heroes who, by word and deed, have finished the great task of the union and liberty of Germany; full of buoyancy when we hear the names of our statesmen, our Generals, our young "Fritz," our old hero-Emperor—but above all, full of love for our great, and beautiful, and glorious, and now at last united and free Fatherland. Yes, German brethren, Germany has never seen greater days than these. It is right that we in a foreign country should know and mark this, should derive strength and comfort from it. You have seen how Germany calls her children together to watch her Rhine border; how she distributes her armies; how the Germany army—that is, the German people—streams from villages and towns to protect liberty and honor, to fight for life and death. After a reference to the King's dispatch that all Germany stood in arms, the speaker said: How it sounded wherever there beat a German heart. Do you still recollect the feelings which filled our souls when the King telegraphed that all Germany stood in arms? Not with a light, but a heavy, heavy heart did we see the horrid tragedy of war unroll itself before our eyes. We did not hope for rapid victory; we were prepared for a long and toilsome war. We thought of 1806 and of 1813. What was it that gave us confidence in our army—our people—and that the just cause would prevail? Four things I may name. First, German valor—not that wild frenzy which grasps the hilt at every provocation, and thinks it may excuse most fearful outrage on humanity by a newspaper dispatch; that is not real German courage. No nation on earth has borne so much as the German. But when not only the independence of a nation is threatened but its national free development is prevented; when the hearth is no longer safe; then the measure is full, patience becomes indignation, indignation becomes wrath unto death. Death is better than life under such outrage. The people rise and the storm breaks. In the second place, let me mention German diligence. We have been called a nation of school-masters. Where is there a more honorable abuse? Germany owes much of her martial successes to her conscientious system of education. The German army is an educated and intelligent army. Through persevering industry the army has become what it is, so that the warp is closely and strongly woven, and the pattern fails not. Genius is a long patience. Thirdly, there is the German sense of duty, and in war perfect obedience. If a great work has to be achieved, the individual must subordinate himself to the whole, and negative his individuality. The discipline of the German Army has been called in question. Lies have been invented and refuted. People say, however, there is no smoke without fire. The proverb is a lie in itself. Translate it into German and its falsity becomes apparent. In German it would be "there is no lie without truth." If there were truth in such a proverb, the honor of no man or nation were safe. That there must be some black sheep in so vast an army we know, but history will do the German Army the justice that in no war has there been less unnecessary cruelty and crime so severely punished. Never has real humanity achieved such triumphs as in the late war. We are prouder of such triumphs than of all the triumphs of our arms. In the fourth place comes German perseverance and dauntlessness even in misfortune, founded on a firm faith in Divine Providence. People have not hesitated to scoff even at this German trust in God as the Lord of Hosts. The German army sings before the battle with KORNER, "Father, I call on Thee." It sings after the battle LUTHER'S grand hymn, "Our God is a tower of strength." These four qualities were the safe warrants for our victory. They pervaded the whole army, but I may adduce for each a living representative. As representative of German courage, BISMARCK. He has waited till the time did come; when it came his heart did not quail. As representative of German diligence let me mention MOLTKE, the real indefatigable German schoolmaster, who can be silent in seven languages, yet whose last lecture the world will not soon forget. As representative of German conscientiousness, let me mention the Crown Prince. No one hates war so much as he. No one has fulfilled his duty, often with a heavy heart, so faithfully. As representative of German perseverance I may cite our Emperor. That man has clung to his purpose with persistency. At the battle of Jena he was exactly as old as HANNIBAL when his father made him take the memorable oath; and what bitter days has he seen since! Yet, undismayed, he has kept to his own work in life—the raising and strengthening of a German army, till the disgrace of Jena was wiped out at Sedan, and the German nation may again look the world in the face without shame. With these unconquerable attributes we began the war, and brought it to a glorious end; and we have today to thank our statesmen, our Generals, our Princes, our King, our German army, and

The God who makes iron,

that we celebrate here today this peace festival. We celebrate it in a foreign land; but, is England really a foreign country to us? I confess I have never felt that, not even during the war, when many an unkind word was uttered. I feel that here I am in a friend's, not an enemy's, country. There is a party in England which hates everything German. There are even liberal and rational people who have judged wrongly of the German nation during the late war. A man who, in England, is not abused and attacked by some party or other is worth very little. There are attacks of which we ought to be proud, as there is praise of which we ought to be ashamed. Were I to mention to you the names of those who have remained true to the German cause throughout, they would be the names that would have the best ring throughout the world. The kernel of England is not against us; her true aristocracy is with us. And why? Not only because the same blood runs in our veins; not only because, as old BILDERDYK says, "English is after all but an old low German;" not only because the Reformation has found its two strongest pillars in England and Germany; not even because old BLUCHER arrived at Waterloo in the nick of time. No, there is a better and a higher reason. It is because Germans and English owe allegiance to the same queen, because they recognize the same majesty as their highest authority, and that queen and that majesty is the voice of conscience. Faith in the voice of conscience is the highest authority on earth, higher than books and newspaper articles, higher than the voice of the multitude. Hereon is the greatness of England founded, and the greatness of Germany risen. That is what constitutes the true interfraternity. It was LUTHER who said, at the Diet of Worms, "It is neither safe nor prudent to do anything against conscience." To these two nations, thus bound together, belongs the political guidance of Europe in the immediate future. The political guidance of the world is vested in the English, the Americans and the Germans. If these three Teutonic nations hold together, the world may have peace again, and the other nations, and France at their head, may give up the contest of arms, and take up again the prouder contest of industry, science, manners and character. If these three Teutonic nations are divided by European jealousy and pride, the demonicacal powers of war will never be fettered. Therefore, if this festival of ours is to be a real peace festival, let us forget from this moment all bitterness; let us do what we can each in his own sphere to establish mutual respect and friendship between England, America and Germany. This festival should not be the mere transient ebullition of joy and pride. It should receive a higher permanency and become the Festival of Peace and Concord for all times and for all peoples. The 1st of May was always a high day with all the German races. On the Campus Matus, the great estate of the realm, civil and ecclesiastical, assembled every year under the Carlovingian kings, and paid their homage; counsel was taken on peace and war, feuds were soldered, new alliances concluded, King, Church, army and people appeared for the first time here as a great united Power. And so I wish that the first day of the "Wonne Monat" should bring together on every year, as today, the Germans in England, and in all countries of the world to a great festive gathering; that the memory of the great year 1870–1 may never fade away, and keep up in future generations the same feeling of patriotism which glows in our hearts today, which has brought us together here, no longer as Francs, or Saxons, or Bavarians, or Allemagnes, as South Germans, or North Germans, as Protestants or Catholics, as Liberals or Conservatives, as Democrats or Aristocrats, or other old divisional names, but as brothers, as sons of the same country, as children of our great, beautiful, glorious, and now at last united and free Germany. I trust we shall meet again on the 1st of May in the coming year.

Prof. MULLER was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged cheering.

THE COMMUNE.

The Struggle Between Paris and Versailles—Mediation of the Freemasons.

"On the morning of April 29," says the correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, "in the neighborhood of the Louvre, were collected crowds, awaiting the Freemasons. M. THIERS' name was often mentioned, and as often cursed. About 6,000 Masons, with the insignia of the order, scarfs, &c., and sixty-five banners, met in the court-yard of the Louvre. Nine members of the Commune accompanied them to the Hotel de Ville, with the Generals and superior officers at their heads. There was considerable cheering among the crowd of "Vive la République! Vive la Commune!" The banner-bearers entered the Hotel de Ville, afterward proceeding to the scene of combat. In the Champs Elysées, before reaching the Arc de Triomphe, considerable numbers of the Freemasons left the procession—but about 250 proceeded down the Avenue de l'Impératrice. They had scarcely gone fifty yards when Porte Maillot fired on the Versaillists. Mont Valérien replied immediately. At that moment a delegate of the Commune, mounted on a temporary rostrum, was addressing the people near the Arch, who, excited by his words, were shouting "Vive la Commune!" The first shell from Valérien struck the arch. No one was hurt. The people fled in confusion. Shells began to fall fast. The Freemasons, undeterred, marched steadily on, and planted their banners on the ramparts. From Porte Dauphine, in the Avenue de l'Impératrice, to Porte Asnières the firing ceased. At 3 P. M. a deputation of fifty Masons was permitted to go to Rueil. One hundred and twenty lodges were represented in the procession. At 4 o'clock the Avenue de la Grande Armée was crowded. A shell came from the Pont de Neuilly, by accident, it is supposed. The people fled. In the neighborhood of the Arc de Triomphe about twenty civilians were wounded. In the afternoon a shell fell at No. 88 Champs Elysées—a gentleman was cut in two." Telegraphing on April 30, the correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "The manifestion of the Freemasons is not over yet. The delegates declare there is a possibility of bringing about a conciliation if certain concessions are made, of which the principal are—that the Ministers who were members of the Trochu Government shall quit the Thiers Government; that Paris shall elect not only its own Municipal Council, but also its Mayor; and that the Police of Paris shall be entirely under the control of the Municipal Council. Several venerables among the Freemasons protest against the action of the body. It is quite right, they say, that it should strive for peace and good will, but the Freemasons in joining a political party go out of their sphere." A later telegram through Mr. REUTER'S office states that two of the Masons were received by M. THIERS on April 29. They stated that they had no authority from the Commune. M. THIERS made a reply similar to those he has already given on like occasions, saying that no one desired more than he did the conclusion of this civil war, but France could not yield to insurgents. He added that they ought to address themselves to the Commune, in order to restore peace, which had by it been disturbed.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Captain Selfridge at Panama—The Seizure of the Montijo.

From the Panama Star & Herald, May 3.

The Steamer *Winchester*, chartered by President CORREOSO to communicate with Capt. SELFRIDGE and the United States steamer *Resaca*, in reference to the seizure of the American steamer *Montijo*, returned to Panama on the morning of the 25th inst. The *Winchester* first went to Cupica Bay, but finding the *Resaca* had left there, came up to the Gulf of San Miguel and found her anchored off Chipagana. Capt. GREEN, of the *Resaca*, and Capt. SELFRIDGE came on board the *Winchester*, and with Consul LONG and Mr. RICE, discussed the seizure of the *Montijo*. Capt. SELFRIDGE expressed himself as fully realizing the necessity of his protecting the American flag, and of at once taking measures to seize the captured steamer, wherever found; but owing to the fact that his boats, steam-launch, and most of his men were in the interior and would not return to the ship for some days, he did not think it prudent to take away the *Resaca*, which they looked to as their base of operations, without due notice, and leave his men exposed in the low lands on their return to the coast. He, however, offered to despatch immediately a launch with what men he could spare, and a couple of howitzers; but on further reflection considered it better, as the whereabouts of the captured steamer or the strength of the force it might prove necessary to contend with were not known, to wait a few days and go in search of her in the *Resaca* in person with his full force. Capt SELFRIDGE expressed his determination and willingness to comply with the request of President CORREOSO, and render this Government every assistance possible in protecting American property whilst the present troubles continue, and to seize the *Montijo*, at any risk, and treat as pirates those who had outraged the American flag by capturing her.

Matters in Chili.

From the Panama Star & Herald

From the *West Coast Mail* we learn that severe earthquakes have been felt all over the Republic of Chili. The following is a description of its effects at Valparaiso and its neighborhood: In Chili, on Saturday, the 25th of March, we were visited by two of the strongest earthquakes that have been experienced in this country since the year 1851. During the before-mentioned day, and up to the present time, several minor shocks have been felt. Although our advices are still incomplete, the information we are in possession of shows that the shocks were felt throughout the greater part of the Republic. In some places buildings were damaged, and some accidents occurred. Happily, however, we have no loss of life to chronicle. In Valparaiso the first earthquake occurred at 11:5 A. M., and was of about a minute's duration. It was not preceded by any noise, and the suddenness and intensity of the shock created very considerable alarm. The streets in by far the greater part of the city were instantly filled with people, who rushed out of their tottering dwellings in a state of almost indescribable confusion and with terror depicted on their countenances. Many persons, principally females, fainted in the streets; others appeared to be unable to move or to speak; while others, and they form the majority, beat their breasts with religious fervor, and made piteous appeals to Heaven for mercy. In a word, the streets in many parts of the city were filled with terror-stricken crowds, and if any buildings had been thrown down, the almost total absence of presence of mind that prevailed would have been productive of the most disastrous results. The direction of the shock was from east to west; nevertheless, there are some persons who assert that it commenced with a vertical motion, then took an easterly and westerly direction, and finished in a northerly and southerly direction. A little after 12 a slight shock was expeirenced, another shortly after 1, and at 5½ another of equal intensity to that which took place at 11:5 A. M., and causing, if possible, still greater alarm. The interior walls of the Merced Church were also cracked, and as service was being held at the time the earthquake occurred, the panic which seized upon the congregation may be readily imagined. Many females fainted outright, and others sustained bruises and contusions in their frantic efforts to gain the street. A similar scene occurred in the rest of the churches. The tower and cross of the San Augustin Church were thrown out of perpendicular. A portion of the plaster of Paris cornice of the National Bank was also thrown down. In the harbor the water was considerably agitated, and several masters describe the sensation experienced on board as similar to that of letting an anchor go in sixty fathoms. Many vessels pitched and tossed for a minute or so as if in a storm.

Affairs in San Salvador.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

By private information and such periodicals as have come to hand by the steam-ship *Guatemala*, which arrived here on the morning of the 1st instant, we learn that the revolution has gone against President DUENAS, that his house had been sacked, and himself a fugitive. *La Opinion* of San Salvador of the 20th April, says that on the evening of the 15th of April Gen. SANTIAGO GONZALEZ arrived at the Capitol, having been proclaimed by the people Provisional President of the republic. He was accompanied by the allied forces of Salvador and Honduras, the latter under the command of Gen. J. LOPEZ. This change was the fruits of the short campaign which ended with the victory of Santana. Although the forces of President DUENAS were much superior in number and arms to that of those opposed to him, yet, as the result has shown, this material superiority was counterbalanced by the bravery and determination of his opponents. The inhabitants of the capital, says the *Opinion*, received the victors with every mark of enthusiasm, as the defenders of the cause of liberty and republicanism. The Provisional Government of Salvador has issued a decree ordering Gen. XATRUCH to deliver up all the elements of war he may have with him belonging to Salvador or Honduras. Gen. MIRANDA was to inform him of this decree, and receive the said elements if delivered up, Gen. XATRUCH was then to submit himself and troops to the orders of the legitimate Government of Honduras. If he resisted he was to be disarmed and forced to do so, and if Gen. MIRANDA did not do as he was ordered, both men to be declared enemies of Honduras. The new President has ordered that the term of Excellency as addressed to him shall be discontinued and forbidden, both to him and his Ministers contrary to the system of republicanism. Ex-President DUENAS, and MARTINEZ, Ex-President of Nicaragua, were kept as prisoners, and were to be put upon their trial. Gen. TORBERT, Minister resident of the United States of America in Salvador, had recognized the Provisional Government of Gen. GONZALEZ, giving as a reason that the United States, from the time of WASHINGTON until now, has always recognized the principle that each nation possesses the right to govern itself as it pleases, change its institution, and manage its own affairs to suit itself. In the new Government of Salvador, Dr. MANUEL GALLARDO had been named Secretary of the Interior; Don MAXIMO ARANJO, of the Treasury, and GREGORIO ARBIZU that of Forign Relations. The departments of San Miguel and La Union had sent in their adhesion to the Provisional Government. In the battle of Santana, which decided the fate of the Government of Sr. DUENAS, the allies lost ninety men and had 100 wounded. The forces of DUENAS are estimated to have had 250 killed and 130 wounded. Don FREDERICO PRADO had been confirmed as Governor of the Department of the Capital.....An official bulletin of the army of Honduras and Salvador, dated 17th April, at San Miguel, after giving an account of the "act of *pronunciamiento* of the city of San Miguel," concludes with the following non-official remarks on the situation of the country: "In the popular representative system of government to the people belongs the right of insurrection when their chief has disregarded the fundamental law and become a tyrant. This is what has happened in the Republic of Salvador. Don FRANCISCO DUENAS took to himself by intrigue, ability and cunning all the public powers; and although the people suffered with patience many years this want of faith and loyalty, at last, aided and protected by the President of Honduras, have upset the Government of the said DUENAS, although not without the great sacrifices of bloodshed, the loss of money, and the paralysation of trade, as well as many other evils which must be felt equally in both republics. The demonstration of the truths referred to is seen in the acts of the Cities of San Miguel and San Vicente. Finally, we say let the people use the right that belongs to them of insurrection, when it becomes just and necessary, but let them imitate the people of Salvador, which has done so without injuring person or property, guided only by the noble intention of establishing more firmly the constitution and the laws."

Ocean Steamer Notes.

The new steamer *Humboldt*, of the Stettin-American Mail Steam-ship Company, will arrive here the first week in June, to be followed in three weeks by the steamer *Franklin*, of the same line. These steamers are each of 2,000 tons burden, and were built by Messrs. OSWALD & Co., of Sunderland, England. They will sail from Stettin on Tuesdays, Copenhagen on Wednesdays, Christiansund on Thursdays, and leave New-York on Thursdays at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, direct for Stettin. The agents in this City are Messrs. WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, No. 40 Broadway.

The Inman steamer *City of Brussels* and the White Star line steamer *Oceanic* may be looked for on Saturday next. Both of them left Liverpool on the 11th inst.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

The China Missions—Missionary Labors in Italy.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—In the Southern Baptist Convention, yesterday, the Committee on the Mission to China made a report stating that the general aspect of our missionary work in that Empire commends it to the sympathies and prayers of the entire Baptist brotherhood. Also, in view of the recent massacre of missionaries at Tien-tsin, and the impression that a general rising of the Chinese against foreigners was likely to occur, and would be connived at if not encouraged by the Chinese officials. The Board correspond with the Government authorities in relation to the safety of our citizens, as guaranteed by the treaty between China and the United States. The report of the Committee on the colored population has been adopted. It recommends that pastors and conductors of Sunday-schools, whom they need, be furnished, as far as possible, among themselves, and that general and ministerial schools be provided.

The report of the Committee on the Religious Interests of the Chinese, of whom there are some 3,000, recommended that efforts be made to teach them in the English language through Sunday-schools. The report of the Committee on European Missions states that a Christian mission will be planted in Northern Italy; that the opening of Rome has permitted the preaching of the Gospel; the conversion and baptism of several prominent young men, and the organization of a Christian Church after the model described by St. Paul in that city, and that Dr. COLE, a devoted missionary, has gathered a class of candidates for the gospel ministry, and initiated an extensive plan of colporteur and mission work throughout the entire length of the Italian Peninsula. In this convention resolutions were adopted that the Foreign Mission Board be desired to consider the expediency of the appointing of a general superintendent of the European Mission, that our churches be urged to take measures to provide for the support of the young brethren already gathered by Dr. COLE at Rome, the sum of $200 annually being requisite for each young man. A resolution was adopted by a large majority expressing earnest sympathy with the Baptists in England, in the effort for the liberation of religion from State influence. The Committee on the enlargement work of the Board of Foreign Missions reported that the number of laborers in the foreign field had been more than doubled during the year and recommend that the same line of policy be authorized by the Convention for the ensuing year. In the evening a mass-meeting was held in the interest of foreign missions, at which J. B. HARWELL, lately returned from China, delivered an address containing much information concerning China and the progress of missionary work there. A large number of the delegates to the Convention have preached in the various churches here today and attended the various Sunday-schools of their denomination.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Attack on a Forage Train—Defeat of a Detachment of Cavalry by Apaches—Lieut. H. B. Cushing Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—A forage train was recently attacked near Camp Verde, Arizona, one Mexican was killed and another wounded, and eighty-seven cattle were captured. On the 5th Lieut. H. B. CUSHING, with twenty men of the Third Cavalry, were routed by CACHIES, a noted Apache Chief with 150 warriors, at the Whetstone Mountains south-east of Tucson. CUSHING, who was one of the most efficient officers of the Territory, and one soldier, were killed. The remainder were compelled to retreat to Camp Crittenden. Capts. SANWOOD and MOORE, with forty men each, gave pursuit to the savages, who are committing numerous murders.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, May 14, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga....	39.98	68	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.04	57	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
Boston..........	29.88	46	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Buffalo..........	29.97	50	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Charleston......	30.08	69	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.55	51	....	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago.........	29.91	55	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Cincinnati......	30.05	65	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland.......	30.06	52	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah..	29.05	60	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich..	29.98	50	E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis....	29.92	66	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West.......	30.04	74	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla..	30.01	70	....	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis........	30.01	69	....	Calm.	Fair.
Mobile...........	29.94	66	N.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Nashville.......	30.09	70	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London ...	29.91	48	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
New-Orleans...	30.08	67	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
New-York......	29.99	52	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va....	30.06	53	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Omaha..........	29.91	66	S. W.	Fresh.	Threatg.
Oswego.........	29.93	43	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Philadelphia....	30.05	56	N.W.	......	Clear.
Pittsburg.......	30.06	53	....	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.04	42	W.	Light.	Clear.
San Francisco..	30.23	55	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo...	29.98	62	S.	Light.	Clear.
Toledo, O.......	30.01	53	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Washington....	30.04	58	....	Calm.	Fair.
Wilmington....	30.12	63	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14—7½ P. M.—The weather remains unchanged, but somewhat warmer, on the Pacific coast. Clouds and rain have extended into Nebraska, and partially cloudy weather is reported from the lakes. The rain-storm on the coast of Carolina has entirely cleared away, and clear weather has prevailed in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The barometer is now falling on the Middle and Eastern States, and on the upper lakes. The temperature has decidedly increased in the interior; light winds generally prevail. No reports received as yet from the Gulf coast and the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that a slight storm will be developed on Monday west of Illinois, and a local disturbance to-night in the Middle and Atlantic States. Easterly winds are probable for the lakes, Erie to Superior, on Monday.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER:

Temperature	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	43	50	58	64	64
Stand of Barometer in inch............	30.02	..	30.03	..	30.06

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 57.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 14.—There was a heavy slide of rock and dirt on the Hudson River Railroad, near Staatsburgh, last night, and while an extra freight-train was waiting at Hyde Park another extra, going the same way, ran into it. Two freight-cars of the first train were thrown into the river, and several others were badly damaged. The locomotive of the second train was damaged considerably.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—The Recent General Term Decision.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—The dispatch from New-York Friday night, purporting to give the decision of the General Term in the case of the People against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others, was incorrect. The following is the decision as it appears in the official list of decisions:

So much of the judgment as restrains the further prosecutions of the actions mentioned in the complaint, and requires them to be discontinued without costs; and so much of said judgments as awards costs in favor of the Ramsay Board and eight other defendants against the Fisk Board; and so much as appoints a referee to ascertain how much, and to whom, an extra allowance should be made, reversed; and all the rest of the judgment approved without costs of the appeal to either party. The decision of Judge SMITH, so far as it holds, that the pretended election of the Fisk Directors in September, 1869, was fraudulent, illegal and void; that the Ramsey Board was legally and fairly elected; that the Groesbeck stock and the stock subscribed for by RAMSEY and others, and on which ten per cent was paid, were valid, is not reversed. The only points upon which it is reversed relate to costs and the enjoining and discontinuance of certain actions pending where the suit of the people was brought. Otherwise the judgment is approved and affirmed. The election of 1870 was not contested, and the decision does not in any way affect it.

CONNECTICUT.

Gov. Jewell's Inauguration Today.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14.—The indications are that the parade to-morrow upon the occasion of Gov. JEWELL'S inauguration will be quite imposing. Among those who will be present from other States are Govs. Claflin, of Massachusetts; Perham, of Maine; Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island, and Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In the oil torpedo case of ROBERTS *vs.* DICKEY, on Saturday, the Pennsylvania Court decided that the infringement was established, and granted perpetual injunction and decree for account.

The San Francisco City Hall Commissioners have been served with an injunction, to restrain the sale of a portion of the Yerba Buena Park, and the erection of a new City Hall on the remainder.

The State Sportsmen's Convention will convene, at Utica, on Monday evening, May 22, and will open with a business meeting of the delegates. The contest for prizes begins at 9 A. M. on Tuesday.

The triennial festival of the Handel and Haydn Society, in Boston, closed last night with the performance of the Messiah by a full chorus, orchestra and leading solos.

Col. J. LUCIUS DAVIS, a graduate of West Point, who fought through the Mexican war, and commanded the Tenth Virginia Cavalry in the late war, died in Richmond, yesterday.

A fire in Marblehead, Mass., yesterday partially destroyed Shawmut Hall, WILKINS' shoe manufactory, and a dwelling-house. Loss, $30,000; partly insured.

Judge M. H. COFER, of the Seventh Judicial District of Kentucky, will deliver a decision today, instructing the Grand Jury to admit negro testimony in their investigations.

VERANO C. HANSON, a well-known merchant of Portland, Me., died last night, aged fifty-eight.

A. H. REESE, of Jackson, Mich., has been appointed Superintendent of the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad.

The remains of Ex-Gov. JOHN GUINER, who died at Toledo, Saturday, have arrived at Columbus for interment.

Tobacco shipped in bond from Richmond for the seven months to May 1 aggregated ten million pounds.

The car-shop of the Milwaukee City Railroad Company was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $12,000.

Trains are running from Portland, Oregon, to Halser, 100 miles distant.

THE KUKLUX.

Sixteen Alleged Members of the Kuklux Arrested.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14.—Marshal HESTER, assisted by the United States troops sent up from Raleigh, has arrested sixteen persons alleged to be concerned in recent Kuklux outrages in Rutherford County. No show of resistance was made, and the accused were handed over to the Sheriff. They are all well-known men, and some possess considerable property. The Sheriff released them on their personal recognizance to appear to-morrow before Commissioner MOORE, at Shelby, Cleveland County. The general impression is, that the arrests might as easily have been made without the troops. The soldiers have returned to Raleigh.

Crime and Disorder in Mississippi—Another Message from the Governor.

GOV. ALCORN, of Mississippi, on the 4th inst. communicated to the Legislature of that State another special message in relation to the crimes of the Kuklux and other wrong-doers, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"Our statistics of crime have recently come before me in direct relation to our moral character and material interests. The actual facts embraced in those statistics are, I am glad to say, by no means so shocking as they have been made to appear, but they are, nevertheless, so painful as to demand at our hands, earnest consideration, with a view to remedy.

Some of the murders committed since the inauguration of civil government in this State, are, I have no doubt, chargeable to the cowardly banditti known as Kuklux. Having found the powers conceded at the last session, insufficient to bring the parties engaged in the crimes of those assassins, to punishment, I call your attention, earnestly, to the fact that you have not yet supplemented those powers, by giving me authority, in certain cases to change the venue, and by giving me further powers asked for in my annual Message of last January. I trust your honorable bodies will not fail to pass, before your adjournment, such laws as shall enable me to draw the Kuklux assassin from his hiding place, and when so drawn, to hand him over to certain justice.

Another source of the amount of murder in this State is, as it is in all other States, found in the dram-shop. A more painful source of capital crime in this State than either the Kuklux or the dram-shop, is undoubtedly the custom of carrying deadly weapons. The suppression of the pistol and knife will do as much in Mississippi as the suppression of the sword did in England, for asserting the sanctity of human life.

To meet one of the causes of the failure of justice in the cases covered by the foregoing remarks, I recommend that the preliminary examination of parties accused of homicide or Kukluxism shall be held before either a Chancelor or a Circuit Judge. I recommend, further, that until that examination shall have commenced, the accused shall be held in the County Jail, to the exclusion of any application for his enlargement on bail. This will remove cases of so grave a character from the good nature or the timidity of an ordinary Magistrate, to a Magistrate whose learning will prove a foil to that of counsel, and whose dignity of position will overawe the agencies of intimidation.

A further cause of crime among us lies in the ridiculous practice of 'posting.' Such mock heroism might very well have passed away among a people educated in the stern chivalry of war. If, however, the manliness of public sentiment has not learned to laugh to scorn this routine of cheap gallantry, the law must come to the rescue of, at all events, our decency and order. Bloodless though this 'posting' usually is, it adds sometimes to our list of violent deaths; and, as it should be dealt with, therefore, in examining the sources of the calendar of crime, I recommend that, being, in some instances, an overt act of felonious intent, it be declared, in express terms, a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment."

The Murder of Unoffending Men in South Carolina—A Horrible Outrage in Spartanburg.

To the Editor of the Columbia (S. C.) Union:

On last Thursday night, May 4, a large band of masked men, estimated at from forty to fifty persons, visited the plantation of Rev. Dr. JONES, in Glenn Springs Township, Spartanburg County. They assaulted the door of WALLACE FOWLER, a man of unblemished reputation, and much moral worth. He asked them not to break down the door, that he would open it. He did so; they at once seized him, dragged him a few feet from the door, and shot him. Not satisfied with inflicting a mortal wound, they went into his house and took a shovel of hot coals and put them upon his breast. They threatened his aged wife with instant death if she made any alarm or came out of the house. He never spoke so far as his wife knew, but lived until about 3 o'clock on Friday, tortured by the burning coals, until they expired. He was about seventy-five years of age. His remains were kept until Saturday afternoon, but no Coroner or Trial Justice appeared to hold an inquest. The case would not bear investigation. The gang seized three others on the place; one they whipped most shockingly, the other two escaped; were fired at several times. The next night several men were whipped on the Air Line Railroad work, a few miles from Spartanburg. Since last October, no week has passed during which some outrage of the kind has not been perpetrated in this county, and yet, according to the Democratic paper there, all has been peaceable. The *pro tem.* editor of the Spartanburg *Republican*, a few weeks since spoke of this county as remarkable for quiet. The shooting of thirty or forty persons, and whipping of hundreds does not disturb the serene quiet of the Democracy in the least. The recent Kuklux bill of the United States was most furiously denounced on last Monday, in the Democratic meeting to elect delegates to the May Convention. What better have they to offer? It is hoped that the assembled wisdom and greatness of the leading men of the Democracy will propose some remedy for the terrible outrages going on in this State.

THE RUSSO-GREEK CHAPEL.

A Princely Gift from Russia—A Noble Lady of the Imperial Household the Donor—An Elaborate and Gorgeous Specimen of Embroidery.

Rev. NICOLAS BJERRING, the chaplain of the Russian Embassy in the United States, and the pastor of the tasty little Greek Chapel on Second-avenue, was yesterday the recipient, in behalf of his Church, of a magnificent present from the Lady ANNA DE AKSAKOFF, of St. Petersburg, a Russian lady noted for both her piety and surpassing beauty, who was formerly one of the maids of honor of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia, but lately attached to the Imperial household in another capacity. Lady AKSAKOFF'S donation consists of three gorgeous and elaborate pieces of gold embroidery, on heavy and lustrous crimson velvet, the color always used in the vestments of the priests and altar-coverings of the Greek Church. There are two pieces, cut in the form of the Greek cross, with the Christian emblem worked in massive gold embroidery in the centre, and relieved with traceries in gold of a most artistic and fanciful design. These are intended, the one as a covering for the chalice and the other for the holy disk.

Then there is another piece, even more elaborate, delicate and superb both in its design and handiwork than the two specimens just mentioned, which is to be used as a vail for all the sacred vessels. The Greek cross is, of course, the most prominent figure, but the tracery and intricate pattern of the tasteful embroidery which surrounds it is truly most marvelous. The three coverings cost several thousand dollars; the lace work, requiring months to manufacture, is of the purest refined gold.

The altar service of the Greek Church in New-York, is probably as rich as that of any church in the City. The golden crowns used in the novel marriage ceremonies, the chalice, the candelebras, the censer, the disk, the crucifixes, &c., are all elaborately engraved, are studded with gems of almost fabulous value, and are of virgin gold. They were the gift of the Emperor ALEXANDER.

It is Father BJERRING'S wish that it be generally known that the Greek Chapel is a private chapel of the Russian and Greek Legations, and is not open for public worship. On Sunday the well-known liturgy of St. John Chrysostom, with all the forms of the Orthodox Christian Church of the East is read, but there is ordinarily no sermon, and there will not be until the occupation of the new church to be built on Lexington-avenue, plans, &c., for which are expected in a few days. The chaplain, however, cordially invites any orderly and respectable lady or gentleman who may have a desire to witness the performance of the ceremonies of the Greek Church, to visit the chapel, No. 951 Second-avenue, at 10 o'clock on any Sunday, when he will endeavor to provide seats for them; also during the week he will be at any time willing to allow the curious to inspect the glittering sanctuary and its superlatively grand paraphernalia.

Evangelical Embassy to Russia.

Frequent complaints have been made by the Lutherans residing in the Baltic provinces of the Russian Empire, that they have been subjected to much persecution and ill-treatment on account of their religious belief, at the hands of the Russian officials of the Greek Church. This spirit of intolerance and bigotry has aroused the sympathy of Christians in other parts of the world, and prompted the interposition of the United States Evangelical Alliance. Accordingly they determined to send a delegation to St. Petersburg, to the Czar himself, in behalf of the persecuted Letts and Esthonians of the Baltic provinces.

At the third annual meeting of the United States Evangelical Alliance, which was held lately, the following eminent citizens, representing several denominations, were appointed delegates to the Russian Court: Prof. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, Chairman; Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., LL. D., Nathan Bishop, Salmon P. Chase, John Crosby Brown, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. Cyrus W. Field, Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Bishop Matthew Simpson, Norman White; Philip Schaff, Secretary. These gentlemen have undertaken the delicate and responsible task, and two of them, Dr. ADAMS and JOHN CROSBY BROWN, have already started for Europe. Others will follow as soon as circumstances permit, and expect to assemble in London about the end of June.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Tremendous Flood at Victoria West—Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

The papers by the latest Cape of Good Hope mail give details of a great calamity at Victoria West. On the 17th of February a tremendous flood, supposed to be caused by the bursting of a waterspout, occurred at Victoria West, which, in the space of two or three hours, washed away no less than thirty houses, and destroyed nearly 100 lives. Whether the flood was actually caused by a waterspout, or by one of those terrific thunderstorms which in the interior of this colony are so common, will never, perhaps, be known. The flood seems to have commenced at the farm of a Mr. HUGO, some distance from the town. His house, homestead, and stock were all swept away, his wife and all his children but one infant, (which he managed to save by swimming with it in his arms,) were drowned. He describes the scene as appalling beyond measure. First he and his wife heard a sound "like iron falling from the sky;" they looked out, and saw a huge black mass of cloud sweeping along the earth toward them; they caught up the children and rushed from the house, but it was too late, and everything was swept away in the torrent, save HUGO and his infant; even their escape was little short of miraculous. A public meeting had been held in Capetown to consider the best means of relieving the sufferers, and it had been adjourned to get accurate information as to what will really be needed.

DECORATION DAY.

Appeal from the Grand Army of the Republic.

The following order is now being extensively published throughout the State:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NEW-YORK,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1871.

CIRCULAR No. 1.—Attention is hereby called to the action of the National Encampment, held in Washington, D. C., May 11 and 12, 1870, designating the 30th day of May as a day of annual memorial service at the graves of our dead comrades.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic will conduct the services in their several localities, and all loyal men, women and children, are cordially invited to participate in the hallowed ceremonies; and it is hoped that no soldier's grave in this department, however isolated or remote, will be neglected on this day of patriotic and Christian observance.

Different posts, conveniently contiguous, are recommended to join in conducting these services. Detailed reports of proceedings will be made by Post Commanders to these Headquarters, before the 10th day of June, for the purpose of publication in book form. Printed newspaper reports will also be forwarded at the same time when such are made. Posts are recommended to use the approved form of service accompanying this circular.

COMRADES AND CITIZENS: Five hundred thousand graves of patriot soldiers sanctify the soil of the country they died to save. Your rural cemeteries gently embrace a few, and some thousands mutely bespeak the Government's kindly care in the national repositories, while other thousands billow the historic fields whereon was freely given life for country. Let your observance of this day be such as to carry solace to all war-bereaved relatives, and to the world give clarion-voiced assurance that patriotic deeds and sacrifices will ever be kept green in the memory of a people thereby saved and regenerated.

By command of H. A. BARNUM,
Department Commander.

Crimes and Casualties.

JOHN MAHER, of No. 502 West Twenty-ninth-street, last evening, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a carving-knife, but succeeded only in inflicting a slight gash. He was taken in charge by the Police, and held at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house on a charge of insanity.

MICHAEL MADDEN, of No. 443 West Fortieth-street, was assaulted last evening by his wife, who struck him with a club, inflicting a severe scalp wound. As he refused to make a complaint against her, she was not arrested.

While playing with some boys, last evening, LOUIS KENNEALLY, of No. 53 Vesey-street, was accidentally cut in the stomach with a pen-knife by one of them, named JOHN ELLIS. The wound is not serious, and as the injured boy refused to make any complaint, no arrest was made.

THE COAL BOTHER.

Startling Aspect of the Situation in the Mining Regions.

An Armed Force of Non-Unionists Preparing for Work.

Unparalleled Excitement at Scranton and Hyde Park.

Riot, Bloodshed and Violence Confidently Anticipated.

More Ultimatums from the Coal Companies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 14.—The streets of Scranton and Hyde Park have been crowded all day with excited groups of men discussing the situation. The fact that the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company had employed a large force of non-Union miners and laborers to work the Briggs shaft, and that they would march armed with rifles and protected by soldiers to the works at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, of course caused an immense degree of excitement among all classes—even greater than was manifested while the riot of Tuesday was in actual progress. There will be hundreds of citizens present on the ground at the time appointed to witness the imposing sight of one hundred men willing to earn their bread marching armed as if for battle with a murderous foe. It is, of course, expected that the Union miners of Hyde Park will attempt to prevent these men from entering the mine at all, and since the recent outrages and murders, with no arrests nor attempts at arrest being made, what may we not look for. If there was ever a reign of terror it is here in the mining districts. If ever the strong arm of military law was needed anywhere, it is needed here and now. We have only 150 troops, (all State militia,) and half of them are themselves miners, and in full sympathy with the Miners' Union. Should riots, bloodshed, and murder take place here to-morrow, the fearful responsibility must rest upon our local and State authorities.

The meeting at Providence Saturday, to take into consideration the proposition of Mr. DICKSON, of the Delaware and Hudson Company, was represented by delegates from ten districts. After a lengthy discussion the proposition for an advance of five cents per ton was rejected. The proposition to arbitrate was promptly rejected and a committee appointed to draw up a reply and show reasons why Mr. DICKSON'S mode of arbitration was rejected.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Proposition.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 14.—The proposition of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to the miners for the settlement of the differences by arbitration of the strike by an advance of five cents a ton in wages, was yesterday rejected by the following formal notification:

PROVIDENCE, Penn., May 13.

To the Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company:

SIR: We the representatives of the Delaware and Hudson miners and laborers in convention met, do refuse the offer of the Company to arbitrate with conditions, for the following reasons:

First—There is a condition that we go to work until the 1st of June, on the reduction offered last December. All want to arbitrate on the wages we are to receive from the day we start work.

Second—Mr. DICKSON says the relative value and purchasing power of the dollar is to be considered. He also says that the price of coal is not to be considered only so far as it enters into the living economies of the miners and laborers, or to be treated in the same manner as other articles of necessity in arriving at the cost of living. That debars us from having authority as to what the Company sells their coal for, or what they can make on their capital stock, while the Company must bring before the umpire what we can purchase for one dollar. The Company does not sell us merchandise or provisions, nor do the miners sell coal in market. Why debar us from using as an argument what coal sells for, because we are not selling coal in market and at the same time use as an argument what we can purchase for a dollar when you (the Company,) sell us nothing?

Third—The length of time the wages should last, is in our opinion, a question that should be left to the Board of Arbitrators.

Fourth—We should want more than three of a Board on each side.

And we offer arbitration in good faith, but we object to a one-sided arbitration, where all the advantages are on the side of the Company, and all the disadvantages on the side of the miners. We also refuse the offer of five cents a ton advance over what the Company offered five months ago.

Yours respectfully,
P. QUIGLEY,
WM. HILL,
DAVID AULEY, } Committee.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Pennsylvania Coal Companies, members of the Operators' League, concurred in the concessions made by the Delaware and Hudson Company, and, consequently, stand in precisely the same position. In view of the fact that for five months and a half these three large companies have given out repeatedly that they would not recede from the position taken by them last November, this offer of an advance of five cents per ton is universally regarded as a square back down, and few residents here, under the circumstances, regret the sound snubbing which their workmen have just given them. The day has passed for concessions in this great fight, and paltry concessions like those just offered are worse than none at all. Mr. DICKSON, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, is roundly censured by the entire business public for his short-sighted recent course. The general resumption of mining here has been considerably postponed by the recent action of the corporations, and uprisings and disorders are not unlikely to follow these complications.

The Question of Resumption from a Local Standpoint.

From the Miners' Journal, May 13.

All the difficulties in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties are now settled, except probably at one or two collieries, where some local difficulties may not be settled, so that all the collieries will resume by Monday. Many have already resumed, and making preparations to ship coal on Monday on the reduced rate of tolls, which will be promulgated either today or Monday. The tolls for this region will be promulgated as soon as the men declare their intention to go to work in good faith, independent of the difficulties that may exist in any other region, according to the several arrangements that exist between the different committees.

In the Wyoming region all the collieries, except those controlled by the Companies, have resumed, or are preparing to resume as rapidly as possible.

In Northumberland County the collieries have nearly all resumed already on their basis, which so far has not been changed. On this basis all can work so soon as the tolls are reduced on the Reading Road and Schuylkill Canal.

From the Lehigh region we have no definite information, but presume that the men will not hold out long after all the other individual operators resume in the different regions; nor do we believe the men will hold out for many days against the Companies' offer, after the others go to work. Until all the men are employed in Schuylkill County, there will be but little disposition to employ men from other regions by the operators in Schuylkill County, unless they should be short of hands, which is not likely to be the case to any great extent.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Matters at Versailles—The Heads of the Commune—Cluseret's Past—Ducrot's Resignation—Firing on the Forts—An Unthanked Host—Exodus of Villagers—A Record of Past Glories on Sale.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday, April 25, 1871.

Two men have now become the head, the life, the spirit of the insurrection of Paris, and despite the decrees of Commune or Committee, have united the real powers in their own hands. These two men are Gen. CLUSERET and Gen. DOMBROWSKY, the former a renegade Frenchman, the latter a Pole. Both are men of considerable military skill and experience, both received their education in Government military schools, and both have largely figured in the records of police and criminal courts. CLUSERET, the War Secretary and the leader of the insurrection, was a pupil at Saint Cyr, which he left to take rank as Sous Lieutenant in the Line, a grade with which he was greatly dissatisfied. His first station was Dunkerque, where he began his military career by carrying off a young girl, the daughter of a civil officer, who killed himself in despair. During the events of 1848 CLUSERET was very far from being a republican, for he hastened to Suresnes, where his family resided, and raised a battalion to combat the revolution. He was appointed commandant of the corps. Later he had a severe quarrel with the authorities in trying to retain his grade of commandant. He was about to retire when an incident gave him new hopes. His brother married Mlle. LEDIEU, daughter of the director of the Mont-de-Piéte, and CLUSERET had great hopes of influence. In fact, he was soon after made Captain of Chasseurs, a grade he held when ordered to the Crimea. The only reports we have of him there are that a spent ball struck him in the foot, and the declaration of his General that he was the worst soldier in all the army. On his return from the Crimea two charges were preferred against him, one of a very delicate nature, the other for misappropriation of funds, but escaping in some way from these charges CLUSERET left the army and the country. Through the kindness of an uncle the Ex-Captain was put in charge of huge estates in Algeria, but in a few years' time not only managed to embarrass the estates but to spend a very large sum of money drawn from the revenues of his uncle. His own debts forced him to fly from Algeria to prevent being bankrupt. He came to Paris to seek the aid of his family, was a third-rate journalist for a time, and at length went to the United States. His career there during the war is well known. The war over he tried Fenianism for a time, and at length turned up in France as a fomenter and organizer of insurrections. Today the General (a title he claims to have won in the American war,) CLUSERET is the head and front of the insurrection of Paris. The shells of a battery established by his personal order now fall upon Suresnes, and plow up the cemetery where repose the bones of his ancestors.

DUCROT'S RESIGNATION.

Gen. DUCROT has sent in his resignation, an act which causes a great deal of gossip at Versailles. Several reasons are given for the retirement of Gen. DUCROT, but whatever may be the truth of the matter it is certain that his resignation was thrown at the head of M. THIERS in no very respectful manner, and in a fit of pique and anger. Questioned upon the point DUCROT replied that he could not recognize the high military ability of M. THIERS, and he did not hesitate to sneer at all which has thus far been done, and to ridicule the dispositions of troops thus far made. If the army had been confided to the care of TROCHU and DUCROT, doubtless things would have been better managed. But of course there must be something else besides the military talents of M. THIERS to excuse a step which, in a common soldier, would be desertion before the enemy, and in a wounded *amour-propre*, perhaps, we find the true reason for the retirement of the officer who successfully crossed the Marne. Owing to the large number of general officers of able grade and longer service than Gen. DUCROT, who have offered their swords to the Government, it is necessary to put them in command of divisions. Gen. DUCROT was given the Fourth Division, but when he assembled his force he found that the Fourth Division contained less than 10,000 men. What he, DUCROT, the pet of TROCHU, who had commanded armies, put in charge of only 10,000 men? It was too much for his pride, and, sending in his resignation, he went into the country to establish himself upon the property which came to him as the *dot* of his wife. Some of the journals are very severe upon Gen. DUCROT, and claim that he has no right to resign at this time. But he has done the best thing for the army in my opinion. Ever since the gates of Paris were closed, TROCHU and DUCROT have done little but sneer and throw out hints that Paris can never be taken by assault, and that it would be a useless waste of life to try it. For saying less, two or three poor devils have been thrown into prison within a week.

FIRING ON THE FORTS.

Twice the order has been given to open fire from Meudon and Chatillon upon Forts Issy and Montrouge, and twice has the order been countermanded. This has led to rumors of differences between the War Office and the office of M. THIERS. Last night the order to open fire was given for the third time, and four batteries of heavy field artillery marched out to take part in the fight. This morning, at daybreak, the bombardment begun, and continued hotly until near midday. The heavy guns then ceased firing, but the field batteries have kept at work during the entire day. During this time the insurgents have not been idle, and they returned with vigor the attack made upon them. I do not know what damage was inflicted upon that side, but the troops of the Assembly have suffered heavily. Orders came in, a short time since, to prepare the hospitals for a large number of wounded men, the first convoy of thirty-five being already on the road. All of these engagements seem unusually bloody, for some cause or other, and every few days we have the loss of more men than would be lost in an assault. During the past three weeks 3,200 wounded men have been brought in, and this does not count the slight wounds. Adding the number of killed to this sum, and we have a heavy figure of casualties, without any appreciable compensation. This evening the Avenue de Paris and the Rue des Reservoirs were again crowded, hundreds of people going there to meet the wounded as they come in, and to get the earliest news from the front. Yet it is little enough that one gains from the couriers, who can only say that all goes well, or that it has been a hot day's work before Issy and Montrouge. Despite failure after failure the crowd remains, talking politics meanwhile, or speculating on the great attack, hoping for better luck should some officer chance to come in. Such patience can only come from impatience to get some good news, in order to make the time pass less wearily while waiting the development of the plans of M. THIERS. Among the most interested and the most sad who were out today I noticed THEOPHILE GAUTIER, ARSENE HORESSAYE, PAUL DE SAINT-VICTOR, and MEISSONNIER, the artist.

AN UNTHANKED HOST.

The return of the Army of the Rhine from the prisons of Germany, the men who fought and were conquered at Wissembourg, at Forbach, at Reischoffen and at Sedan, has given rise to a curious incident regarding military decorations. Ever since the seige began Gen. TROCHU and the Government of the 4th of September have poured out perfect showers of crosses and medals upon the Army of Paris. Never was the Cross of the Legion d'Honneur made so cheap. Every man about TROCHU had one upon his breast in the early days of his power to give the decoration, and they were soon scattered right and left, not after every victory, but after every defeat. Seeing the men decorated and knowing the services they had rendered, one might well think that TROCHU intended to ruin the order by giving it to everybody. It is rare indeed to see an officer of the Army of Paris, of any grade, without the cross upon his breast, and if any can be found they will probably be recognized as the enemies of TROCHU or DUCROT. In the country it was worse. M. GAMBETTA seemed to give the cross, not as a reward of merit, but simply to make personal friends, and because he had the power of giving. And now this Army of the Rhine comes back with no decorations, yet it fought as hard and was as badly defeated as either the Army of Paris or the Army of the Loire. Naturally there was discontent, and to equalize matters, several hundred crosses are to be given to the Army of the Rhine. The basis of distribution is now a cause of trouble, but if the whole number were put up to be drawn for in a general lottery, I am sure they would fall into better hands, as a general thing, than the crosses of GAMBETTA and TROCHU. There is no doubt that these men made a most outrageous abuse of the Legion of Honor, for where two men really win the cross by courage or by hard work, skill and devotion, as in the cases of Drs. JOHNSON and SWINBURNE, twenty get it through favoritism, without the shadow of reason or merit.

DOINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly is doing nothing, and only meets for an hour or two to adjourn for two or three days. All seem to feel that the decisive moment is near at hand, and even the best of legislators would find it hard to work with so great a pressure upon the brain. Everybody is now waiting for the signal of attack, for all feel that it cannot be much longer delayed. M. THIERS is being pushed on in spite of himself, and it is said that he has been forced to give up all hopes of carrying out his policy of conciliation. I believe that there is no doubt whatever in the report that the Government has received another letter from the Prussian authorities, informing M. THIERS that there is now a general understanding among the European Powers with regard to an immediate re-establishment of order in Paris, the excuse being that the financial markets of all the great cities are seriously effected by the insurrection. The financial interests of other nations being at stake, the Parisians will have their moral support in establishing order in Paris. At the same time M. THIERS is given a reasonable time to do this work himself—report says until the 1st of May. Sunday, M. THIERS assembled the council of fifteen to meet the Commanding Generals of the army, and report says that a plan of attack was adopted and a day fixed upon for the assault. The insurgents seem to be aware that an attack is near, for they are throwing up barricades with great activity, and laying mines along the streets where it is expected that the troops of the Assembly may pass.

A SUSPENSION OF ARMS.

Yesterday there was a suspension of arms at Neuilly and vicinity, for the purpose of getting out the wretched inhabitants, who have been forced to take refuge in their cellars. For more than a week shells have fallen incessantly upon these villages, and no man could cross the street for a piece of bread without putting his life in danger. Worse than all, there were no provisions, and it was only when numbers had died from starvation, that attention was called to their fate. The scenes which met the eyes of those who carried aid, were heartrending. In one cellar a whole family was found dead from starvation, and in others women and children were found so weak and emaciated from hunger that they were helpless. During the day all of these miserable people were taken out, and at 5 o'clock the shells again began to fall upon their once happy homes.

THE COLUMN VENDOME ON SALE.

The Commune offers the Column Vendome for sale, the official journal advertising for propositions for the two lots, the bronze and the material of construction. As the Commune is greatly in need of money, it has taken this method of raising it, hoping that some rich amateur may pay a high price for the monument.

ASHBY.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Defeats for the Government—The Question of Taxation—Mr. Lowe's Tribulations—Parliamentary Witticisms—Assassinations in Ireland—Expected Royal Visitors—The New Exhibitions—Predominance of Belgian Art—Millais' Freshest Picture—Leighton's "Hercules"—General Sights.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 29, 1871.

The Government has this week sustained several serious and significant defeats. It was only on Thursday week that Mr. LOWE introduced his Budget. On the following Tuesday he had to withdraw the proposed tax on matches, and two nights after Mr. GLADSTONE withdrew all the other proposals, and submitted a new scheme, which was simply and solely a demand for an extra twopence in the pound of income tax, and bringing that useful but vexatious impost up to sixpence in the pound. That a Government should have to withdraw its deliberate plans so suddenly and completely is bad enough, but even this is not the worst. To appreciate the full extent of the damage done to the authority and reputation of the Government, it must be noted that the match tax, though almost universally condemned, was not abandoned till Tuesday afternoon, while on the previous afternoon there had been a great "demonstration" of the match-makers, and rioting round the doors of Parliament. Again, the withdrawal of the rest of the Budget lost the appearance of a voluntary, spontaneous act, because it followed instead of preceding a notice given by Mr. DISRAELI that he would move a resolution condemnatory of the Budget as a whole. In each case, therefore, the Government yielded, or seemed to yield, to pressure from without. Nor is it by any means certain that after all their concessions and shiftings of ground, they will be able to carry their new proposal. From both sides of the House of Commons notices of opposition have been threatened; and undoubtedly the Government have laid themselves open to attack by their determination to throw the whole weight of new taxation on the classes who pay income tax. Hitherto it has been a rule that the burdens of the country should be divided as fairly as possible between direct and indirect taxes. Mr. GLADSTONE himself described the two kinds of taxation as blooming sisters which must be equally wooed; and Mr. LOWE, insisting on the same policy, also illustrated its wisdom by referring to the enormous pressure which living creatures even of frail bulk are able to bear at the bottom of the sea simply because it is a pressure applied equally in all directions. Now they both turn round and select direct taxation as the only source from which a deficiency can be supplied. It must be recollected that it was only the other year that the income tax-payers were called upon to settle the whole of the bill for the Abyssinian War. Last year Mr. LOWE took off £3,000,000 of indirect taxes, and this year he proposes to add nearly as much (£2,700,000) to direct taxation, and to direct taxation of the clumsiest and most primitive kind, collected in the most unjust manner, alike from permanent and professional incomes, from fixed and fluctuating property, and at the cost of the greatest amount of social irritation and discontent. The country, on the whole, is very prosperous and well-to-do at present, and I agree with those who think that at such a time men should, if possible, avoid anything like borrowing. But considering the alternative now offered, and the causes of the additional expenditure to be provided for, which are temporary, I share the general feeling, that the proper solution of the difficulty is a temporary suspension of the process of redeeming the national debt.

"LUCIFER LOWE."

Poor Mr. LOWE has had a sad time of it this week, and though he gets credit for being less troubled with nerves and feelings than other people, he must have suffered in temper. His match tax has been the butt of a great deal of very indifferent joking, and he himself has not escaped ridicule. The ragged little rascals who sell fusees in the streets have fastened on him the nickname of "Lucifer LOWE," and the alliteration will be apt to secure it permanent currency. Even his old friend, the *Times*, of which he was once chief leader writer, has turned upon him with a sneering suggestion that he should choose for his coat-of-arms (he is too much above humbug to have one) a smoking match and the motto "Lucifer et Luctifer"—Light-bringer and sorrow-bringer. As an example of the squibs among the "upper classes," I may give the following verse, said to have been pencilled in the House of Commons and passed about during the debate:

"Fiat lux, dixit Deus,
(Beata est vox;)
Fiat tax, dixit Robertus
. A halfpenny a box!"

Another joke against him is that, confident of the success of his proposals, he had already given orders for a large quantity of the new match-box stamps, with the motto *Ex luce lucellum*, and has now no use for them. The suggestion is that he should tax photographs, and then the stamps and the motto could be turned to account. Mr. LOWE came in for some hard hitting on Thursday night, but the unkindest cut of all came from one who has hitherto been a staunch Ministerialist, Lord GEORGE CAVENDISH, brother of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE. Quoting SHAFTESBURY's theory that there are two beings in every man—a wise and a foolish one—Lord GEORGE remarked that Mr. LOWE's foolishness had got the upper hand just now. He hoped that he would soon have played all his pranks and would then return to his former gravity and good sense. Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE said that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer were to be thrown overboard, like Jonah, he should pity the fish that got him. But Mr. OSBORNE himself did not escape without a rub, for having twitted Prof. FAWCETT with his fancy for the Phrygian cap, (meaning his predilection for a republic,) Young AUBERON HERBERT retorted on the joker that there was another cap, which "made music wherever it goes"—the cap and bells of the fool, which might fit his own head.

A SCHOLAR'S SNEER AT SCHOLARS.

Apart from politics and finance, a speech which Mr. LOWE delivered on Saturday night, at the dinner of the Civil Engineers' Institute, has caused a good deal of remark and is certainly highly characteristic. He glorified the profession of civil engineer as the noblest in the world; it realized to the full extent the grand idea that a man can never be more usefully employed than in endeavoring to add to the comfort and happiness of the human race. Referring to the Darwinian theory of the influence of nature on human development, he remarked that the engineers had a return match to play—to mold nature to our purposes, as she has molded us to hers. And then Mr. LOWE, one of the first scholars of his day, as strong in classics as mathematics, took occasion to ridicule and condemn classical education as worthless compared with the practical positive education of an engineer. The ancients, he said, were people "who knew very little of nature, very little of the world in which they lived, very little, indeed, of anything except the squabbles and quarrels in which they engaged with one another, and which they carried on the scale the most minute." Mr. LOWE is disposed to despise Marathon as a very small affair, quite a one-horse battle, as one might call it. It would not bear comparison for a moment with the grand drama of last Autumn and Winter on the Continent. "Why, a good colliery accident," he said, feelingly, "under the auspices of these professional gentlemen he saw around him, would throw one of the great events of ancient times completely into the shade." According to this view, the greatness of a struggle depends not on the object for which it is carried on, or the moral dignity of the powers engaged, but only on the number of men killed and wounded. A big butcher's bill makes all the difference between a great battle and a very small one. Doubtless Mr. LOWE did not mean seriously all he said, but the speech is, nevertheless, a very good illustration of the hard positive side of his mind, his devotion to the material aspects of life, and contempt for those whom NAPOLEON I. called ideologues. Somebody has gone over his budget-speech and discovered nineteen jokes in it, and this is thought a most improper levity for a Chancellor of the Exchequer. The city distrusts jokes. On the other hand, the sentimentalists are now shrieking at Mr. LOWE for his "groveling worship of the steam-engine."

IRISH ASSASSINATIONS.

After a good deal of shuffling and hesitation, the Government has at last resolved to do something in regard to the Ribbonmen of Westmeath. The evidence taken by the Select Committee of the House of Commons proved beyond doubt the existence of a reign of terror in these parts. Not only farms and all varieties of agricultural labor, but almost every other kind of property and occupation, are under the domination of this tyrannical conspiracy. One of the chief railways in Ireland is practically in the hands of the conspirators, who dictate who shall be employed, and settle all questions of pay and promotion after their own fashion. The Government bill has not yet been published, but it is understood that it empowers the Irish Government to proclaim certain districts, and suspend the Habeas Corpus act for three years therein. Arrests may be made under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant in any part of the kingdom. This last provision is intended to strike at the ringleaders of the confederacy, who are mostly well known to the authorities, and who hold their meetings, not in Ireland, but in one or other of the chief towns of England or Scotland. By the way, Gen. SHERIDAN, who is at this date in Dublin, narrowly escaped being turned into capital by the Irish "Nationalists." They wanted to send a deputation to him and present an address, of course with flaming speeches, which they hoped thus to get reported in all the newspapers. But the General was too wary for them, and sent word that he was over here on "official business," and could not receive deputations.

ROYAL GUESTS IN ENGLAND.

We are expecting Dom PEDRO II., of Brazil, and his consort, to visit us very shortly, and it would seem to be a sign of the times that his Kingship is not thought sufficient to insure him a hearty welcome, and letters are written to the newspapers to recount his personal claims to consideration. He is, we are assured, at once a scholar and a man of science. He took a keen interest in AGASSIZ's exploration of the Amazon and other regions, and he himself is no mean proficient in philological studies and comparative grammar. He is also said to have exerted himself to put a stop to the slave trade, which is more, I fancy, than can be said of his Ministers. Dom PEDRO is a Bourbon, as his wife—a daughter of the late King of the Two Sicilies—is also; and his visit to Europe must excite political reflections of a rather painful nature in his mind. The Bourbons have ceased to be a reigning family in the Old World—for the present at least. Spain, France and Italy have alike cast them out, and show no signs of taking them back again. If he meets his cousins, ISABELLA of Spain and FRANCIS of Naples, they will give an account of Europe which will doubtless make him thank his stars his throne is under a distant sky. The question for local discussion, however, is as to his official rather than his popular reception. The arrangements for receiving foreign potentates are certainly very bad. The guests are usually left either to the private hospitality of some of the aristocracy or to the tender mercies of the hotel-keepers. A great fuss was made about fitting up Buckingham Palace for the Sultan a year or two ago; but I doubt whether he felt himself very comfortable there, after all, the Palace having for some years been disused as a place of residence. The Queen will doubtless be in the Highlands or at Osborne when Dom PEDRO arrives, and the Prince of WALES has no room for guests in his little house; indeed, he has just had a new story added to it to make accommodation for his own "large small family," as Mrs. Gamp would call it.

THE NEW EXHIBITIONS.

The International Exhibition of 1871 is to be opened on Thursday. This is the first of a series of exhibitions to be held annually, of which the pictures of all countries are to be a permanent feature, with one or two special art manufactures in varying rotation. This year, in addition to the pictures, there is a show of pottery and iron-work. The circumstances of the year are necessarily unfavorable to an exhibition of this kind. France and Germany alike make but a poor show, and even England has not taken much interest in the affair. In a somewhat hasty look round, I saw nothing whatever from the United States, but a good deal of confusion prevails, and perhaps I missed the right quarter. As far as I could judge, Belgium comes out most strongly both in pictures and pottery. The Belgian pictures are especially good, following very closely the features of the French school, but with a robustness and earnestness, in which the Flemish spirit can be clearly traced. The exhibition is to be opened on Monday by the Prince of WALES and his sister, Princess CHRISTIAN. The Princess of WALES is steadily improving in health, and will, it is hoped, be able to appear at the state concert at Buckingham Palace, on the 15th of May. Another exhibition, of perhaps greater interest and popularity, also opens to the public on Monday—the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts. It contains this year one or two very remarkable pictures. Foremost among them is MILLAIS' "Aaron and Hurr holding up the hands of Moses." The figures are set against a background, flushed with the setting sun, and the absorption of Moses in his prayers for victory over the Amalek contrasts with the resolute, though evidently weary striving of his companions to hold up his hands. An essay by the same painter in landscape painting—"A Creek of Loch Joy in chill October"—is highly poetical in feeling, as well as skillful in painting. The next great picture—perhaps I should say the greatest of all, is LEIGHTON's "Hercules Struggling with Death for the Body of Alcestis." Hercules grasps the demon by the two wrists and thrusts him backward by main force, while the gigantic ashen-gray spectre resists him with convulsive efforts. On one side is seen the white-robed body of Alcestis, its pure and settled calm serving as a foil for the conflict waging over it. Mr. FRITH's picture of the gaming-table at Homburg, is "great," mainly in the frame-maker's sense. It covers a large stretch of canvas, and shows a good deal of dramatic power in the handling of incident, but can hardly be accepted as good painting. Besides English artists, we have contributions this year from a number of French artists, chief among whom are M. GEROME and ALMA TADEMA, (who, though a Dutchman by birth, belongs to the French school.) GEROME shows his well-known picture of "Cleopatra," being deposited by the slaves who have borne her, wrapped in carpets, in the cabinet of CÆSAR; and a new picture, entitled "For Sale," representing a couple of dusky damsels in front of a slave-dealer's shop in some Eastern market. M. TADEMA's chief work represents CLAUDIUS, who had hidden himself after the murder of CALIGULA, discovered behind a curtain by the soldiers and the mob, and dragged forth to be made Emperor, instead of being instantly put to death, as he expected.

F. J. H.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A Wisconsin Republican journal urges C. C. WASHBURN for the next Governor of that State.

A Springfield man has collected 1,200 specimens of the eggs of 400 of the 700 varieties of North American birds known to ornithologists, and has collectors busy still gathering.

A Massachusetts man who telegraphed to New-Bedford for a box of pressed cigars and received a box of pressed codfish, is astonished at "the mistakes these telegraph men do make."

Col. S. C. PORTER died in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday morning, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock, and his brother, ORIN J. PORTER, died in Hudson, Ohio, on the same day, one hour later.

The last of LEE's veterans is once more on his way home, meandering through the South, and gathering up stray pennies from swindled mourners over the Lost Cause.

Two Indiana boys, half brothers, got into a dispute while playing croquet on the 3d inst., and one struck the other on the head with his mallet, fracturing his skull and fatally injuring him. The murderer fled.

The Philadelphia *Public Record* completed on Saturday the first year of its publication, and says that already it has attained a circulation second to but one other morning paper in Philadelphia.

It is true that the Republican members of the Indiana Legislature introduced a bill depriving the Divorce law of the State of some of its worst features, but the blundering Democratic majority failed to pass it.

One of the most important items of local news in the Boston *Post* of Saturday reads: "Scollay's Building is nearly demolished." That slowly-disappearing "landmark" furnishes about three items a week.

It has been decided that the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy is enough of a college to permit its students to take part in the regatta of the Rowing Association of American Colleges.

Perhaps it was carrying a good principle a little too far when a poor man, with a large family, was fined $36 in a Massachusetts town the other day because he drove a lame horse six miles in search of employment, that he might clothe and feed his children.

The soldiers of the North-west are to have a reunion in Rock Island, Ill., on the 7th of June. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN will deliver an oration, and Gens. OGLESBY, PALMER, LEFFINGWELL, WHITE, and others will be present.

Some Pennsylvania Democrats suggest the following startling ticket for their party's acceptance in the next campaign: Gen. SHERMAN for President, Gov. GEARY for Vice-President, and CARL SCHURZ for Secretary of State, or anything else he wants.

A curious and lamentable slander suit has just been tried in Oswego County, the parties to which were a Methodist minister and an Episcopal clergyman, the latter being the plaintiff and blind. The jury awarded the plaintiff $800 damages.

An Illinois man who had his watch stolen from his pocket, and advertised that the thief must return it if he would avoid trouble, received before 11 o'clock on the same day three watches, and a letter promising a fourth if he would send $25 and ask no questions.

Among the candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Maryland are Judge RICHARD J. BOWIE, of Montgomery County; Hon. JACOB TOME, of Cecil; Hon. GEORGE A. PEARCE, of Alleghany; Hon. JAMES A. GARY, of Howard, and Hon. H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Talbot.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is very indignant because an "ex-colored" barber was prevented from making a Democratic speech in Virginia by some men, who, being still black, were perhaps indignant at his change of color. They should have permitted him to speak, however, notwithstanding this.

Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON, one of the first daguerreotypists in this country, and the originator of many valuable inventions, died in Saco, Me., on the 3d inst., aged fifty-eight. He was formerly in business in this City, and for a time assisted Prof. DORENUS in his public lectures on Chemistry.

MAX KLINGER, the boy murderer, is still an inmate of the St. Louis jail. From a slender stripling he has grown to full manhood, and the *Democrat* says that if he does not die of old age before he gets out, he will be a good witness to prove that the building is a healthy place to dwell in.

A Baltimore surgeon scouts the idea that men can be chloroformed while awake, insisting that no man wide-awake and sober can possibly be chloroformed without his acquiescence, unless forcibly held; and that, even if a sober man were asleep, the irritation of the air-passages caused by the chloroform would almost certainly rouse him.

The New-Orleans *Times* complains of the crawfish as the chief agent and conspirator in producing the crevasses in the levees. He starts, it says, with a whole army of sappers and miners, and digs a hole, into which quickly the water flows, and presently an immense volume of water is drawn through it with a velocity which quickly extends the break and defies all human power to arrest it.

A Providence policeman discovered a few nights ago a candle burning on a box in the cellar of a store, with paper lying around loose, and nothing, apparently, to prevent a lively fire when the candle had burned low enough to reach it. The next morning he was a little surprised when the owner of the store pooh-poohed his caution and seemed somewhat offended at his interference.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

True Catholicism vs. Pseudo Catholicism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To persons unacquainted with the tone that for a long time has been prevalent among the liberally cultured classes of Italian society, the anti-infallibility address from the Professors of the University of Rome to Dr. DOLLINGER, coming from a body trained under the immediate eye of the Papacy and in its teachings, must have been a grand surprise, and have seemed pregnant with the promise of the best future results.

The entire address will fully repay the most careful perusal, as among the first utterances of unshackled speech among a people who, for so many centuries, have been debarred not only from every channel through which free thought could flow outward to the rest of the human race, but from receiving anything from without but what the most odious, inquisitorial censorship might permit to come in. But that part of the address which has the most interest for us as Americans, placed as we are, through our free institutions, in natural antagonism to every Papal principle, a conflict which must continue until American thought or that of the Papacy is crushed out, is contained in the two subjoined concluding paragraphs:

For these reasons we hail your utterances with great hope, and offer our best wishes for the triumph of your cause, which is also ours, and that of the whole of Christian civilization. And this we say to you publicly, in order that in your free and just judgment you may in the future separate all responsibility of the Italian people from that of the Italian Episcopacy.

The Episcopacy inhabiting our land is without country, and has nothing in common with the Italian people. The syllabus, the infallibility, Papal autocracy, all these negations of human and divine reason, form a system without the slightest connection with the Roman character and thought. The servitude of intellect, abhorred by the Germanic race, is equally abhorred by the Roman, that is, Italian race. Italian morality is no longer what it was in the sixteenth century, and now we know that the hour has come when the cause of reform should be fought and won by the two united nations—the Italians and the Germans.

ROME, April 10, 1871.

If these men, who have had the most ample means of observation, can say, as they here do, "The Episcopacy inhabiting our land is without country, and has nothing in common with the Italian people," when the individuals composing this class are almost solely Italian-born, what should we Americans think of the Papal priesthood, swarming over our own land, the individuals of which are almost solely foreign-born?

The glaring fact to all who look into the matter, strikes us in the face, that where the Papacy get a foothold, patriotism is stifled. The Romish priest voluntarily binds himself a willing slave to do the behests of one who has assumed the prerogatives of Deity; what to him, therefore, are the ties of country or the ties of nature? For him they can have no existence. Is this not the necessary result, the history of Papal system? When our late rebellion was going on who were among the most active, most efficient, though secret plotters against those who were struggling for a cause in which freedom in its widest sense was at stake? Let some of our diplomats both at home and abroad at that day answer this.

SCRUTATOR.

Tammany's Discharged Policemen—How They Become Railroad Conductors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Attention having been drawn by a recent occurrence to the character and conduct of persons employed on the street railroads, perhaps it would be well for the public not to lose sight of the fact that the system in vogue relative to their employment is a branch of the upas-tree of political corruption which has its roots in this City and extends its blighting influence throughout the State. The Tammany Party finds it necessary to reward the rowdy element for its support. As a sample of "how it works," look at the antecedents of many a conductor. Here is, say, Robinson, a frequenter of some "gin-mill." He has, or is supposed to have, "influence" among kindred spirits he meets there—"carries the crowd with him." He gives his valuable support on election-day; not unlikely, he acts as inspector of elections, and "counts in" his employer. He is rewarded by being "put on the Police." There he gets drunk, clubs a citizen, or commits some other outrage, and is dismissed by the Police Commissioners, who allow some other politician to discharge his "obligations" by "putting on" another corner loafer and "gin pig" to take the place of the discharged man. The ex-policeman's refuge is the place of car conductor, and so Tammany recruits her Police from the dangerous classes, and when they become grossly unmanageable provides a snug harbor for them under our railroad corporations. Of course this assertion is not intended to be so sweeping in its application as to include even a majority of conductors; for in the trying position in which they are placed, especially considering how poorly they are paid, and the long, long days they work, many of them are models of courtesy and politeness.

M.

The Ring and the Savings Banks—A Caution to Tammany Voters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears that among the many "secret acts" of the Legislature of this year there is one which seriously affects the rights of the poor, who vote for TWEED, SWEENY & Co. and deposit their money-savings in the savings banks of this City. The new law, passed this year, requires that a certain percentage of deposits shall be invested in New-York City property, on bond and mortgage, and the savings banks are required to obtain the certificate of the County Clerk that there is a proper title to the property before the banks can loan a dollar on this security. Now, the result of this new scheme is that the borrower, in addition to paying the attorney for the bank for searching the title about one per cent and disbursements, has to pay "toll" to the County Clerk. He then, being the landlord, charges the difference to his tenant, the poor working man and Tammany voter; and if the poor man won't pay rent, or—in other words—his share to cover up the swindling of the City Treasury by TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY & Co., then the "Ring" says: "We have your savings banks, and the poor voters and hard working men who vote for us. We have prevented the landlord borrowing money, and your money in the savings banks must be put in City consolidated bonds. Your hard-earned savings we put in our pockets by discounting the City credit, and when we can't safely steal any more in large amounts you can go to the savings banks and find—what? Not your money invested in bond and mortgage, but evidences of the City owing you money, which we have stolen." But then the poor voters don't know the difference. They pay for it in the next year in taxes, by paying more rent. They can curse the landlord for making them pay $5, $10, or $20 more per month in rent, when really they are themselves to blame for continuing to vote for the four despots who now rule the City.

LEX.

Another of Mr. Nathaniel Sands' Operations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with a number of other tax-oppressed citizens, I, more than a month since, paid $15 to become a member of the Anti-Income Tax Association, and was assured that long before this the Tax Collector would be tied up by injunction, and that I would be absolved from the payment of the tax. But now the Collector comes knocking at the door demanding it, and I cannot learn that the Association has yet done anything, except collect $15 wherever they could. Is the whole affair a swindle?

A READER.

The Reign of Ruffianism—Outrage on a Broadway Car.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two moderately able-bodied men, a few days ago, got on a Broadway car in broad daylight. Soon after, two notorious thieves did the same. The conductor, standing near the former party, cautioned them to look out for their pockets, and, of course, they turned to look at the two specimens of the "dangerous class." A moment after one of the thieves, leaving his seat, approached one of these able-bodied men, and after asking who he was looking at, struck him a heavy blow with his fist on the side of the head, and then deliberately got off the car. Strange to say, there was a policeman in sight, but as he did not see the assault, and his attention was not even called to it by the person assaulted or by the conductor, the thief escaped scot free. This account was given to the writer by a client—who was not ashamed to admit having been an eye-witness.

Now, let me ask if any outrage can be too flagrant to be committed with impunity upon such men in such a community as this? The very spirit of cowardice seems to have taken possession of the so-called respectable classes of New-York. For years, instead of arising in their might, and protecting themselves from the higher order of thieves, they have banished all thought of self-exertion, and simply shrieked for help from the Legislature at Albany. We may grieve over the fate of Mr. PUTNAM, and condole with his afflicted family, but the guilt of his murder does not lie solely on the head of the miserable wretch who took his life, but on the selfish cowardice of the community which tolerates such abuses as those to which I have alluded.

B.

Statues for the Four Rulers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are four niches in the rotunda of the new Court-house. In consideration of what they have done for the City, I would venture to suggest that they be filled by statues of our Four Rulers.

BAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 6, 1871.

Naval Intelligence.

Commanders Henry Erben, Jr., Charles S. Norton, Robert Boyd, Jr., Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Davis, Jr., Lieut. W. W. Rhodes, and Masters R. E. Carmody and Henry B. Mansfield, United States Navy, with a detachment of 150 men, sailed on Saturday in the steamer *Ariadne* for Key West, to take charge of the iron-clads which are to be sent to the League Island Navy-yard to be laid up. It will require about three weeks to perform this duty.

The United States ship *Saratoga* is ready for her trip to Annapolis to join the Pacific Squadron.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Nos.	Nos.
191—Charles Lange et al. vs. Ship Hibernia.	99—G. Nicholson vs. Steam-tug Aspinwall.
35—Jose de Rivera vs. M. A. Wilder.	202—Edwin R. Kirk vs. Lewis Andenried.
135—H. H. Harper vs. A. Barber et al.	146—Frederick Robert vs. Propeller Galatea.
158—J. M. Anderson vs. Schooner Wm. B. Mann.	203—Alfred Lawson vs. Schooner William Hunter.

THE COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

At the New Court-House, City of New-York.

Nos.	Nos.
118—Hotchkiss vs. The Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.	129—Wilson vs. Blodgett.
113—Wilder vs. Stearns.	130—Kerr vs. Blodgett.
121—Perry vs. Waite.	135—James vs. Gurloy.
122—Armsby vs. Hines.	138—Donley vs. Graham.
126—Johnson vs. Curtis.	387—Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
128—Wells vs. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.	218—Hicks vs. Cleveland.
89—Lanning vs. Carpenter.	123—Latourette vs. Clark.
	124—Hinneman vs. The Grand Trunk Railway Co.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

The People vs. William Foster; murder.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
268—Osgood et al., Receiver, vs. McKnight.	156—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear et al.
120—Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.	176 (R. C.)—Ely vs. Connor et al.
32 (R.C.)—Western Bank of Scotland vs. Wilson.	234½—Huston vs. Weber et al.
90½—Casanora vs. De Valle.	32—Orr vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.	146—Bailey, Receiver, &c., vs. Rathbon.
288½ (R. C.)—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.	270½ (R. C.)—Jewell et al. vs. Black et al.
58—Cooke et al. vs. The Seventh Ward National Bank.	18½ (R. C.)—Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.	54½ (R.C.)—Hancock vs. Gomez et al.
286—Stubben vs. Dzialynski.	108½ (R. C.)—Pape vs. Bk. of Albion.
1074—Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.	646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
109—Page vs. McDonald.	247—Cook et al. vs. Campbell.
100—Sandford vs. McGay.	114—King vs. Knapp.
131—Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Stokes.	59—Phelps vs. Platt.
125—Muhlenbrinck vs. McDonough.	95—Platt vs. Phelps.
136—Rubber Tip Pencil Co. vs. Hovey.	90—Dowling vs. Griffin.
138—Hognet vs. Neusbaum.	44—Schloemer vs. Behrens.
80—Duncan vs. Butterfield.	53—Bronson vs. Behrens.
124—Green vs. Trask.	57—Mullen vs. Decker.
142—Pogue vs. Balch.	58—Newhall vs. Decker.
144—Davis vs. Balch.	61—Farnham vs. Reid.
145—Faber vs. Hovey.	84—Pendergast vs. Barst.
146—Harring vs. Stevenson.	107—Young vs. Fettretch.
148—Kuhn vs. Brown.	68—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
149—Spring vs. Hubbard.	147—McGirr vs. Trainor.
150—Olmstead vs. Greenly.	153—The Manhattan Life Insurance Co. vs. Fettretch.
152—Calenburg vs. Trautmann.	157—Graham vs. Clark.
155—Friedberger vs. Balch.	89—Berolzheimer vs. Cogswell.
156—Same vs. Same.	88—Holleror vs. Rufner.
158—Seigel vs. Schmall.	93—Foster vs. Townsend Manufacturing Co.
159—Cutter vs. Myers.	139—Westervelt vs. Ackley.
101—Hart vs. Wolff.	232—Hunt vs. Van Wagenen.
101½—Hart vs. Woolf.	116—Morse vs. Partridge.
69—Evans vs. O'Brien.	119—Casoni vs. Ree.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Third Monday calendar. Called at 12 M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
171—Villaret vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	711—Stien vs. Hodge, Jr.
451—Alexander vs. Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.	715—Marine Nat. Bank vs. Nat. City Bank.
521—Jones et al. vs. Haman.	749—Johnson vs. Oppenheimer.
537—Winter vs. Gransberg.	493—Wicks vs. Hatch et al.
541—McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	567—Elfelt et al. vs. Newark India-Rubber Manufacturing Co.
593—Austen vs. Korner et al.	349—Burnham vs. Thurman.
609—Johnson, Trustee, et al. vs. Oppenheimer et al.	1452—Howard vs. Smith.
	887—Cullen vs. Moloughney, Jr.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
610—Stroub vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.	326½—Hochestetter vs. Isaacs et al.
168—Harris vs. Gibney et al.	692—De Noue et al. vs. Patrie.
446—Wollberg et al. vs. Gignoux.	694—De Noue et al. vs. Rehl.
148—Allen vs. Killdare.	730—Mulligan vs. Jones.
594—Klein vs. Young.	656—Purcell vs. Sternfels.
378—French vs. Wheeler et al.	448—Cen. Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Seventh Ward Nat. Bank of N. Y.
392—Wheeler et al. vs. French.	304—Gerken vs. Platte.
732—McCormick vs. Morgan et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J. and Larremore and Robinson, JJ.

Nos. 54, 60, 62, 67, 70, 72, 78, 103, 31, 85, 21, 52, 66, 69, 43, 80, 94, 83, 104, 111, 44, 3, 55, 99, 101, 109, 62, 90, 68, 114, 47.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1407—Stuyvesant vs. Browning.	961—Hebbard vs. Hall.
68—McCauley, Adm'x, vs. Gans et al.	962—Vosburg vs. Brewster et al.
954—Waterlow vs. Taylor.	932—Carroll vs. Butler.
735—King vs. Beaumont.	229—Fitzgerald vs. Maitland.
944—Archer vs. Elkins et al.	656—Cassidy vs. Gourand.
929—Wright vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.	113—Flint vs. Haselboon et al.
61—Kuehl vs. Mayer.	860—Buren vs. Mable.
673—Austin vs. Leech et al.	889—Constant vs. Rector, &c., of St. Albans Church.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5676—Nitsch vs. Hecht.	5749—McGavin vs. Stewart.
5670—Sterns vs. Codling.	5750½—Brannigan vs. McParlin.
—Sears vs. Samuels.	5762—Knighton vs. Heerlein.
5375—Diercks vs. Herlin.	5768—Cleanan vs. Gerry.
5422—Bischoff vs. Kuhlman.	5769—Smith vs. Oberlander.
5553—Morgan vs. Fowler.	6026—Dexter vs. Lynch.
5623—Darrow vs. Eager.	5193—Baker vs. Vanderbilt.
—McGowan vs. Kuhn.	
5671—Childs vs. Burke.	
5748—Starr vs. Gay.	

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5568—Bush vs. Weth.	5759—Strause vs. Andrew.
5599—Scholz vs. Hupfield.	5260—Hathorn vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
5709—Ross vs. Donnelly.	5761—Dreyer vs. The American & E. C. E. Co.
5718—Beck vs. Edlemann.	5764—Pettis vs. Stewart.
5744—Topping vs. Sleane.	5765—Wolf vs. Curnen.
5750—Gorsch vs. Neumeyer.	5766—Smith vs. Smith.
5757—Rantsch vs. Robenstein.	5767—Emery vs. Stone.
5758—Hoerger vs. McIntire.	

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6353—Wies vs. Beh.	6474—Wardell vs. Burnham.
6357—Clapp vs. Freese.	6468—Bliven vs. Keep.
6470—Alling vs. Sampson.	6381—Benedict vs. Ryman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Thos. Lookup Evans; abortion.	3—The People vs. Ralph Bainbridge and William Harris; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Edward Farley et al.; murder.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 13.

By Judge Ingraham.

Burrell vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; order granted.

Schmid vs. Kercher et al.; motion denied, with leave to renew on other papers.

Van Allen vs. Van Allen; reference ordered.

Austin vs. Abeane et al.; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the petition of Henry J. Nazro et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 13.

By Judge McCunn.

Edward T. Winship vs. John Lawrence; order granted.

Edward A. Meneely vs. Alexander Hitchcock et al.; order granted.

Grant vs. Taylor & Hubbard; order settled.

Wm. Gregory vs. Sarah Gregory et al.; order granted.

Delia Dickson vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; order granted.

Peter S. McCormick vs. T. M. Morgan et al.; order granted.

Star Fire Insurance Company vs. Henry A. Godet et al.; motion granted.

Robert A. Williams vs. Joseph R. Williams; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 13.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Hyman vs. Kander; order granted.

McDonald vs. Titus; see memorandum with Clerk.

Rowe vs. The United States Fire Extinguisher Company; see decision with Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—MAY 13.

Before Ex-Judge Clerke as Referee.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Walter S. Cowles, Administrator, &c., vs. Phebe J. Griffin.—This litigation involved the title to valuable real estate in the City of Poughkeepsie. The property had been bought by the defendant some four years ago with money which she claimed to have received as a gift from her husband, Dr. Griffin, a dentist of this City; subsequently to these gifts Dr. Griffin became insane, and died intestate. The administrator thereupon claimed the property, for the alleged reason that Mrs. Griffin had wrongfully possessed herself of the money she claimed to have received from her husband, brought suit to recover the premises, in the purchase of which the defendant had paid away the money. She claimed that the real estate should be considered and treated as money, and placed into her hands with the other personal property of the intestate. The referee decided in favor of Mrs. Griffin, the defendant, holding that she was entitled to the property.

E. P. Cowles and Augustus Prentice for plaintiff; Hatch & Beneville for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 13.

Before Judge McCunn.

KILLED BY A RAILROAD CAR—A QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Christopher Marx vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This action was brought originally to recover damages for the death of the son of plaintiff, to the extent of $5,000. Judge McCUNN dismissed the case, on the ground that the evidence clearly showed contributive negligence on the part of the deceased. Plaintiff neglected to move for a new trial before judgment, and now asks for leave to make the motion at Special Term. In denying the motion, Judge McCUNN said: In this case the plaintiff did not move before judgment, and I did not state that the case came within the decision of the Gonzales action, and I cannot help the misapprehension of counsel as to proper practice. Moreover, the Court of Appeals in the Gonzales case did not change the rule. (39 How. Pr., 407.) The only point is a question of law: Was the negligence of the plaintiff's intestate so clear and the evidence so uncontradicted as to authorize the Court to take the case from the jury? This was decided by me against the plaintiff, and my ruling in this respect is reviewable on an appeal from the judgment. Plaintiff's rights will therefore be preserved.

The motion at Special Term is superfluous, and must be denied.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MAY 13.

Before R. E. Hutchings, Surrogate.

LOUIS BONNARD'S WILL.

In the matter of the contest over the will of the late Louis Bonnard, Mr. Coudert, counsel for the heirs of Mr. Bonnard, stated that three weeks ago he had dispatched a messenger to France to make inquiry in relation to Mr. Bonnard's heirs; that such messenger was now in Lyons, and he (Mr. Coudert) expected every moment to receive a telegram from him. He therefore asked that the further hearing of case be postponed for two weeks. The Surrogate directed that it stand over until the first of June, the points on behalf of the heirs to be filed within ten days.

MATTHEW M'BRIDE'S WILL.

In the contest over the will of Matthew McBride, several witnesses were examined for the proponents, who testified to the full capacity of the testator to make a valid will, and to his having stated before his death that he intended to give his property to Mrs. Johnson, the legatee.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 13.

FIRST BOARD.

$163,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 117¼	30 Con. Nat. Bk. 108
500 do. 117¼	12 Bk. of Commerce 119½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small 110¾	100 Mechanics' Bk. 127
12,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62 111¼	10 Bk. of St. of N. Y. 111
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 111	400 Con. Coal of Md. 40½
58,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 111¼	100 do. 40¼
160,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 113¾	100 do. 40
50,000 do. b3 113¾	300 do. bet. call 40
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n. 113	100 West. U. Tel. 59½
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 109	200 do. 59¼
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 113½	600 do. bet. call 59¼
3,000 do. 113¾	200 Md. Coal Co. 31
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old 70	100 Mariposa M. Co. 6⅜
5,000 do. bet. call 70¼	400 Mariposa Pf. 10½
111,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 70	100 Q. Mining Co. 12
15,000 do. s60 70	300 Pacific Mail 45⅞
5,000 do. bet. call 70¼	100 do. 45½
1,000 Ga. St. 7s 91	100 do. 45⅝
13,500 Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs. 95	100 do. bet. call 45⅝
3,000 N. C. 6s, Old Bs. 47¾	200 U. S. Express 56¼
30,000 do. b60 48	20 do. 56
2,000 N. C. 6s, Spe. Tax 19¼	600 do. bet. call 56
1,000 do. 19⅜	100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. 98⅜
20,000 do. 19½	400 do. bet. call 98¼
14,000 do. 19⅝	560 Adams Express 81
18,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July 62¾	300 Erie bet. call 25¼
20,000 do. 62⅝	200 Harlem 129½
10,000 do. b30 62⅝	50 Mich. Cen. 123½
15,000 La. St. 6s, old 69	100 L. S. & Mich. So. b3 109
9,000 La. St. 6s, new 62	20 do. 108⅝
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L. 95	300 do. bet. call 108⅞
1,000 Long Dock Bs. 89¾	200 Union Pacific 35⅝
1,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s 113	100 do. bet. call 35½
4,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs. 100¼	400 Ill. Central 135¼
48,000 Union Pac. 1st 94	35 do. 135⅛
20,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. Bs. 85¼	400 Clev. & Pitts. 126
3,000 do. 85⅜	200 do. bet. call 125¾
10,000 do. 85⅝	200 do. 125½
3,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 87½	100 C., C., C. & Ind. 89½
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 101⅜	10 do. 89¾
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st 98½	500 Chi. & R. I. 114½
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div. 88¾	200 do. 114⅜
1,000 Gt. West. 2d 84½	100 do. bet. call 114½
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s 102½	100 Mil. & St. P. b3 62½
3,000 O. & M. Con. Bs. 96	100 do. 62¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st 106¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 81⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 96	10 P., Ft. W. & C. Gtd. 99½
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d 90	200 Bost., Hart. & Erie 2¾
41,000 C., C. & I. Cen. 1st 88	100 Alt. & T. H. 29
15,000 do. 88½	100 do. bet. call 28¾
4,000 C., C. & I. Cen. 2d 73	50 Ohio & Miss. Pf. 82
1,000 Ill. & S. Iowa 1st 85	10 Chi., Bur. & Q. 158
22,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, Western Div. 88	200 H. & St. Joseph 102½
2,000 C. F. & Minn. 1st 84½	100 do. 102¼
5,000 R., W. & O. 1st 103½	100 do. 102
5,000 St. L., J. & Ch. 1st 92	200 H. & St. J. Pf. 103
	100 Col., C. & I. Cen. 24⅝
	200 Alb. & Sus. b. c. 93½
	100 St. L. & I. M. b. c. 60

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 111	100 U. S. Ex. 57¼
12,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67, b3 113½	200 N. Y. C. & H. R. b3 98⅜
32,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 113½	300 do. bet. call 98¼
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 111	200 Erie R. 25⅜
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 113¾	100 do. bet. call, b3 25½
2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 115⅝	900 do. 26
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s60 70	800 do. 25⅝
10,000 N. C. 6s, O. Bds. 47½	200 do. 25⅝
2,000 N. C. 6s, new 28	500 do. 26¼
2,000 S. C. 6s, n., Jan. & July 62¾	600 Union Pac. b3 36
10,000 do. 62¼	700 do. bet. call 36
11,000 Union Pac. 1st 94	100 Chi. & N. West. 84½
5,000 Del., L. & W. 1st 99¾	25 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 97¼
200 Con. Coal of Md. 39½	100 N. J. Cen. 107⅛
100 do. 39¼	200 C., C. Cin. & Ind. 89½
500 West. U. Tel. 59½	100 Chi. & R. I. 114⅜
100 Mariposa Pf. 10½	100 Mil. & St. Paul 62¾
200 Pac. Mail b. c. 45⅝	600 Tol., Wab. & W. 64¼
30 Cum. Coal & Iron 32	100 T., Wab. & W. Pf. 81
200 Quick Pf. b. c. 18	200 Del., Lack. & W. 109½
200 do. 18½	100 H. & St. Jos. 102¼
100 Adams Ex. 81½	100 do. 102½
100 Wells-Fargo 49	100 do. 102
20 Am. Mer. Union 57½	100 A. & T. H. Pf. b. c. 59
	100 Col., C. & Ind. C. 24½

MONDAY, May 15—A. M.

It is announced from Washington that the first Bonds of the New 5 ₱ cent. Loan will be ready for the signature of the Register of the Treasury this morning. They will also be ready for delivery to subscribers, after today, as rapidly as they can be prepared and forwarded by the Department. The subscriptions made good progress last week, and now amount altogether to $64,477,050.

The general Trade of the week past was more than fair for the advanced stage of the Spring Season, and in Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise the amount of business was larger than the previous week. The Exports of Gold and Silver were also larger, chiefly the proceeds of May Coupons paid to the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges, whose correspondents abroad buy them in advance of collection. There is usually a sharp competition between these houses in Frankfort and London, and the profits of the operation this season are probably curtailed by the extreme rise of Exchange. Complaint is made of the Treasury that the Gold Coin is paid out only in the proportions, as to denomination of pieces, in which it is received for Customs and on Deposit, and not wholly to Bankers who desire to ship it in Double Eagles or $20 pieces.

This was no uncommon inconvenience several years ago in seasons of active export, but last Summer on the European war, and early in the present outward movement of Gold, the Bankers were so freely accommodated with Double Eagles as to reduce the proportion left in the office here to the smaller Coin, below the average of the last two years. Under the present Assistant Treasurer, Gen. HILLHOUSE, more of these pieces have been put up to shippers than received from the Importers through the Customs, or on deposit from third parties. The very slight loss in weight, by abrasion, of the $5 and $10 pieces (Eagles and Half Eagles) would scarcely justify the expense of recoinage into the larger pieces, and there is no authority of law, we believe, to pay them out by weight. The occasional intermixture of $2 50 and $1 pieces, although paid in by the Importers for Customs, is an inconvenience which it is hoped will soon be spared to shippers altogether. The intimation by one or two journals, on Saturday, that the Secretary of the Treasury desires to check the present export of Gold by paying out small coin, is exceedingly unjust, and quite the reverse of his real wishes on the subject, which are, not only to meet and accommodate the demands of our Foreign Trade and Exchanges, from which the Treasury derives its Gold, but to turn (as he has been doing all along) a good part of his balances to the redemption of the Public Debt. He will probably continue, in pursuance of this object, to purchase every week under sealed proposals, the United States 5-20s, without reference to class, as long as he could do so on better terms for the Government than by inviting on 90 days' notice the redemption, by installments and by designated numbers at the Treasury in New-York of the first series of the first class of 1862 Coupon Bonds, as well as Registered Certificates. As four-fifths of this particular Stock are owned in Europe, an invitation to the Public Creditors abroad to draw the Gold from New-York, if they prefer it to an exchange nearer their own doors for the New 5 ₱ cents, through the Bankers of the Treasury in London, Frankfort or Amsterdam, would certainly indicate no anxiety on the part of the Secretary to "check" the export of Gold.

The price of Gold is ½ ₱ cent. higher than on our last weekly review; the rates of Exchange are also ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. dearer. The Trade balances of the current Fiscal Year to the close of the first eight months, were nearly even, and have undergone no adverse change since the First of March, the heavy Cotton exports from the South being brought into the settlement, but $10,121,882 in Gold has been paid out of the New-York Treasury Office on account of May Interest on United States 5-20s of 1862-64-65, in the last fortnight, and this, of course has contributed materially to the demand for Exchange. The amount is less by $2,750,952 to the close of the second week in May than last season, (owing to the redemption of Bonds,) but the Interest yet to be called for, chiefly for foreign account, will probably absorb $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 in the next fortnight.

The movements of the Stock market through the past week ran into special, rather than general speculation. The market was a rising one on all the issues of the Union Pacific Road, including the Common Stock, and also on some of the Maryland Coal Stocks, the Express Stocks and Erie Common Stock, while on most of the New-York and Western Roads the feeling was unsettled and prices in the main somewhat lower. The cause of the stir in Erie is variously construed. The affair of JAY GOULD & Co. with the English Stockholders, in the Federal Court, draws near its crisis, and threatens serious consequences, if the Farmers' Trust should be enjoined in the next few days (by the 19th inst.,) from registering $3,000,000 new Capital, in fraud of the owners of the existing $75,000,000 Capital, and especially to cover up the seizure and diversion of 30,000 old shares of English stock. Should such registration be denied, the sequestration of the English Stock becomes a downright robbery, for which there can be no restitution, short of the payment of its par value, or the repurchase of 30,000 shares of legalized Stock, for return to the English parties to the litigation. But while these difficulties may have led to the impression that GOULD & Co. are buying Erie Stock, to be prepared for the worst, some other cause for the rise in price is rumored in connection with the early surrender of the GOULD-FISK usurpation of the Road. It is said that these notorious men are now ready to be bought off at some such round bonus as $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, which might possibly be a cheap riddance, if they were really able to deliver over anything like a controlling interest in the property. The doubt is whether they now hold any considerable amount of Stock in ownership or even in pledge for Money borrowed, wherewith to bind such a bargain. In any event, however, the Erie struggle appears to be drawing to its end—but whether to the delivery of the Road, or in a catastrophe overwhelming both the Road and its spoilers, remains to be developed.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, May 13, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances, in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$81,487
Increase in Specie	389,229
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,153,082
Increase in Deposits	4,374,478
Decrease in Circulation	72,826

	May 14, '70.	May 13, '71.	May 6, '71.
National Capital	$72,937,985	$73,325,000	$73,325,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	14,744,000	14,744,600
Total	$84,810,043	$88,069,600	$88,069,600
Loans	278,363 314	289,231,291	289,312,778
Gold and Gold Notes	32,453,906	16,196,523	15,807,294
Other Legal Tenders	57,947,005	64,252,293	62,099,211
Deposits	222,442,319	231,956,018	227,581,540
Circulation	33,293,980	31,321,479	31,394,305
In Sub-Treasury	82,084,406	63,974,961	67,476,627

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the statement of the corresponding week last year:

	May 6, '71.	May 13, '71.	May 14, '70.
Deposits	$227,581,540	$231,956,018	$222,442,319
Circulation	31,394,305	31,321,479	33,293,980
Together	$258,975,845	$263,277,497	$255,736,299
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$64,743,961	$65,819,374	$63,934,075
Actual basis	77,906,505	80,448,816	90,400,911
Excess Leg. Ten.	$13,162,544	$14,629,442	$26,466,836
Rate for money	5@6 ₱ ct.	4@6 ₱ ct.	5@6 ₱ ct.

The Bank return shows increased strength of movement, and, consequently, great ease in the supply of Money. The demand liabilities of the Banks are $4,301,652 on Deposits and Circulation higher than last Monday. This would require $1,075,413 in Greenbacks and Gold Notes more than on the previous averages. The actual increase is, in Greenbacks, $2,153,082, and in Gold, $389,229—together, $2,542,311. The Statement of averages is, consequently, $1,466,898 stronger in lawful Money than last week. The Loans are $81,487 less than last Monday.

During the week the Treasury Office has paid out $3,572,936 in Gold Interest and sold, in addition, $2,000,000 Gold. On the other side of the account, the Office received for Gold Customs $2,993,007. The Customs would indicate $7,500,000 in Foreign Merchandise as taken for Consumption, the present average of the Tariff (including the free list) being a little over 40 ₱ cent.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the past week, were $6,561,621, as against $5,589,176 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,846,933, against $3,419,985 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $2,833,236, against $801,127 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,993,007. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 12,802.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	March	$38,488,670
August	29,829,299	April 1	11,030,286
September	26,902,268	April 8	8,543,409
October	22,443,471	April 15	5,813,857
November	25,383,162	April 22	7,359,839
December	22,468,108	April 29	10,382,0[illegible]
January	28,583,376	May 6	7,8[illegible]
February	32,992,723	May 13	6,[illegible]
Total since July 1			$31[illegible],055
Against same date 1870			[illegible]33,021
Increase since July 1			[illegible]1,401,534

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	March	$22,139,332
August	13,392,530	April 5	5,525,810
September	16,082,468	April 12	3,867,399
October	16,659,404	April 19	3,810,849
November	24,913,352	April 26	5,168,728
December	19,840,826	May 3	3,910,936
January	18,837,876	May 10	3,846,933
February	18,739,742		
Total since July 1			$193,502,524
Against same date, 1870			170,528,178
Increase since July 1			$22,974,346

Gold, May 13, 1871, 111⅜ ₱ cent.
Gold, May 14, 1870, 114⅜ ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	March	$7,559,880
August	10,587,040	April 1	742,831
September	4,618,850	April 8	846,617
October	2,416,356	April 15	1,690,422
November	4,896,257	April 22	3,332,799
December	1,950,879	April 29	3,332,493
January	2,149,211	May 6	1,803,807
February	4,022,066	May 13	2,833,236
Total since July 1			$69,674,237
Against same date 1870			26,170,358
Increase since July 1			$43,503,879

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,130,760	July	$17,495,421
August	15,645,267	August	2,122,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,998,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
January	12,326,929	January	16,666,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,989	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,030,783
May 6	2,662,986	May 6	6,548,896
May 13	2,993,007	May 13	3,572,936
Total, 1871	$130,158,568	Total, 1871	$77,833,173
Total, 1870	117,906,734	Total, 1870	80,567,902

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THIS WEEK.

		May 14, '70.
American Gold	111⅛@111⅜	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	111@111⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	113⅜@113⅝	114⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cent. 10-40s	109⅛@109⅜	108⅛
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	101@101½	93
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	90½@94½@94	85⅝
Union Pacific Land Grants	81½@85½	
New-York Central	99@98½	101
New-York Central Scrip	94½@93⅞	96
Rock Island	115½@114½	119⅞
Lake Shore	110@108⅝	98⅝
North-western Common	85½@84½	79⅞
North-western Pref.	98½@97	89⅛
Reading	112⅛@113⅜	103⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	50⅛@51⅜	37⅛
St. Paul Common	62½@62⅝	66⅜
St. Paul Pref.	81⅜@81⅛	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	64⅜@64⅜	56⅝
Union Pacific	33⅜@36⅜	
Erie	25@26⅜@25⅛	23⅞

The sales of Gold Saturday were generally at 111⅜ ₱ cent. The rates of Foreign Exchange, 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent. The rates of Money to the Brokers on Call Loan, 4@5 ₱ cent. The Public Funds firm on the basis of 113⅜@113⅝ ₱ cent. (with large transactions for Europe) for '67s, and 111@111⅛ ₱ cent. for the 1862s. The long 6 ₱ cents are up to 117⅛ ₱ cent. The Pacific Mortgages close 101⅞@102 for the Centrals, and 93⅞@94 for the Union First Mortgage. The Union Land Grants firm at 85⅜ ₱ cent., and the Incomes 87⅜ ₱ cent.

In the Railway speculation the prices of the New-York and Western Stocks ran quite irregularly. Union Pacific, Erie and Reading were firm, New-York Central steady, the Scrip of New-York Central weak, the North-wests, Rock Island, Wabash, St. Paul, &c., barely supported; Lake Shore weaker than on Friday. At the close the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 13.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111⅛
United States 2-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold	111⅛	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98½	98⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94	93⅞
Reading Railroad	113⅛	113⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅛	114⅛
North-west Common	84⅜	84⅛
North-west Preferred	97⅛	97
Pacific Mail	45⅛	45⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62⅛
Lake Shore	109⅛	108⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	51⅛	51⅛
Toledo and Wabash	64⅜	64⅛
Western Telegraph	60	59⅞
Erie	25⅜	25⅛
Union Pacific	35⅜	36⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	102	101⅞
Union Pacific Bonds	94⅛	94
Union Land Grants	84⅜	85⅜
Union Incomes	87	87⅜

The following is a detailed report of specie exported from New-York during the week ending May 13, 1871:

May 8—Brig Mattie and Sophia, St. Thomas—American gold	$28,000
May 9—Steamer Thuringia, London—American gold	500,000
May 9—Steamer Thuringia, Hamburg—Silver bars	22,700
May 10—Steamer Colorado, London—American gold	75,000
May 10—Steamer Java, Liverpool—American gold	25,000
Silver bars	156,553
May 10—Bark John Boulton, Porto Cabello—American gold	5,743
May 10—Schooner J. W. Maitland, Maracaibo—American gold	26,200
Spanish gold	15,048
May 11—Steamer Bremen, Southampton—American gold	400,477
Silver bars	62,993
May 13—Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—British gold	19,585
May 13—Steamer Hermann, Southampton—American gold	1,108,000
Foreign gold	8,340
Foreign silver	90,330
Gold bars	24,300
May 13—Steamer Columbia, Havana—American gold	153,800
May 13—Steamer Abyssinia, Liverpool—Gold bars	75,389
Silver bars	75,866
May 13—Steamer Florence Peters, Humacoa—American silver	10,000
Total	$2,833,236
Gold coin	$2,322,220
Other specie	511,016
Total	$2,833,236

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 13.

Gold receipts	$1,554,416 63
Gold payments	1,888,570 94
Gold balance	58,627,783 19
Currency receipts	530,444 95
Currency payments	809,783 74
Currency balance	7,347,178 26
Customs	537,000 00
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	1,223,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ c. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅜
6 ₱ c. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	111	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅛	10-40 reg	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 coup	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	111⅛	6s Currency	115⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	70	Alabama 8s	103
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	70	Alabama 8s, R. R. Bs.	87
Va. 6s, old	68½	Ark. 6s, Funded	54
Va. 6s, new bonds	72	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	61
Va. 6s, reg., old	57	Ar. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	45
Georgia 6s	85½	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Georgia 7s, new bonds	92½	Ohio 6s, '86	105
Georgia 7s, gold bonds	94	Kentucky 6s	100
N. Car. 6s, old	45½	Illinois Canal Bs., '70	110½
N. Car. 6s, F. A. '66	37	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	101
N. Car. 6s, F. A. '68	29	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	25½	Illinois War Loan	101
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	19½	Indiana 6s, War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s	73	Indiana 5s	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	62½	Michigan 6s, '78	100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	60	N. Y. Reg. Bty. Ln.	109
Missouri 6s	95½	N. Y. Coup. Bty. Ln.	109
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	94	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Louisiana 6s	69	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107½
La. 6s, new bonds	62	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107½
La. 6s, new fl'ting dbt.	62	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
La. 8s, levee bonds	85	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
California 7s	111½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	102½
Connecticut 6s	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Tol. & W. Eqp. bds.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	Tol. & W. cons. conv.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Han. & Naples 1st	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	89	Gt. West. 1st, '88	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv., '76	101	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	101	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	85
Erie 1st extended	99½	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	100
Erie 2d 7s, '79	92	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	88	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102⅝
Erie 4th 7s, '80	86½	Mor. & Es. 1st	101
Erie 5th 7s, '88	82	Mor. & Es. 2d	97
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	91	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	N. J. Cen. new bds.	101½
Harlem 1st 7s	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Mar. Con. L & S. F. 6s	89½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	91½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	96½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	89	P., Ft. W. & C. 8s, reg. bs	100
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	118½	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F.	91
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	112	Clev. & P. 2d	99½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	96½	Clevl & P. 3d	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	100	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	99
Pac. R. 7s, gtd. by Mo.	99½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102½
Cen. Pac. bds.	107⅝	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	92½
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	93½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Un. P. L'd Gr'ts 7s	85½	Ohio & M. Consol	95
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	87½	Dub. & S. C. 1st	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	105	Peninsula R. bds.	90
Alt. & T. H. 1st	98½	St. L. & I. M. 1st	93
Alt. & T. H. 2d pref.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	106⅝
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	76	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	97
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	98
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	90	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. div	90
Chi. & N. W. Cons. bds.	90	Mil. & St. P. 2d	90
Chi. & N. W. Ext'n bs	87½	Chi. & Mil. 2d	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st	97½	C., C. & Ind. 1st	88
H. & St. J. Conv.	104	C., C. & Ind. 2d	73
Lack. & W. bds.	101	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	90½
Del., L. & W. 1st	99½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	88
Del., L. & W. 2d	95	Tol., P. & W. 2d	75
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	93½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	86½	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	84½
Tol. & W. 2d	89		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	136	St. Nicholas	115½
Manhattan	153	Marine	165
Merchants'	117	Commonwealth	92
Mechanics'	137	Park	160½
America	151	Central National	108
City	227	Second National	180
Phenix	110	Fourth National	113
North River	91	Ninth National	114
Tradesmen's	156	Tenth National	124
Fulton	155	Oriental	159
Butchers' & Drovers'	148	Gold Exchange	75
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Gallatin National	116	Del. & Hud. Canal	121
Merchants' Exchange	102½	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Seventh Ward	108	Maryland Coal Co	30
State of New-York	109½	American Coal	52
Commerce	119¼	Spring Mount'n Coal	50
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	115	Canton Co., Baltimore	82⅝
Broadway	290	Consol. Coal of Md.	40
Ocean	90	Cum. Coal and Iron	31
Mercantile	120	Western Union Tel.	59⅞
American Exchange	113⅞	Quicksilver Min. Co.	11½
Chatham	172	Quicksilver Min. Prf.	18
Bank of the Republic	115	Mariposa Min. Co.	6½
Bank of N. America	108	Mariposa Min. Prf.	10½
Hanover	106⅜	Adams Express	80½
Irving	125	Wells-Fargo Express	45¼
Metropolitan	133	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2
East River	115½	Am. M. Union Ex.	56⅞
Market	126	United States Ex.	56⅞
Nassau	106	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	45⅜
Continental	95		

The Coal Trade—Interesting Facts and Figures.

From the Miner's Journal, May 13.

The anthracite trade is now 2,733,004 tons behind last year. Last year we increased 1,716,690 tons over 1869. Had no suspension taken place, and the offer made by the coal operators and companies been accepted, the market this year would have taken from one and a half to two millions of tons increase at the low rates, which would have removed nearly all the surplus production from the markets, so that another year's increase would have absorbed the whole increase at better prices. As it is there will be no increase of anthracite this year, and we may fall a little short of last year, and the whole increase will be made up from domestic and foreign bituminous coal, so that the anthracite trade will be in the same condition next year as regards its ability to overstock the market. All this is the result of the ill-advised suspension this year—and while it may pay a little better for the balance of the year, it would have been financially, and in all other respects, to the interests of all parties if it had not taken place, while it entails another year of difficulty and lower rates to overcome. Each one can calculate what he would have received in at least twelve weeks of full wages lost during the suspension, and how much he can make up of it in the twenty-eight weeks remaining of the year up to December 1, at a little higher wages during these twenty-eight weeks.

From the best information we can glean, there is a transporting capacity equal to 525,000 to 550,000 tons a week, during the balance of the season. The whole supply of anthracite coal sent to market last year, was 15,368,437 tons. We have already sent 1,762,418 tons to market, and for the remainder of the season we can send at least 480,000 tons on an average, up to December, which would about bring it up to the supply of last year. If prices should rule at about $4 50 put on board at Philadelphia, and say $5 at the shipping ports of New-York, we think the market will take about last year's supply; but if they should, from any cause whatever, run above these prices on an average, we doubt very much whether the market would take within a half or three-fourths of a million of the quantity sent to market last year; and the balance would be made up entirely with bituminous coal, the increase of which already from all sources, is at least 400,000 tons.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now able to promise that the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds, of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five per cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold, will be ready for delivery early in the present month. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $62,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly when the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF .... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18.....

Entered .... Recorded ....

.... Register of the Treasury.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The Interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New-York, (or such other office as the Stock is registered at,) will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post-office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six ₱ cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks*, while the application of the surplus revenues derived in Gold from Customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the Funded Stocks bearing six ₱ cent. Gold Interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the Public Debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700 and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and canceled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad. C. C. NORVELL, In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

	Debt of the U. S. less cash in the Treasury.	Decrease of debt during the preceding month.	Total decrease from March 1, 1869, to date.	Monthly interest charge.	Decrease in monthly interest charge.
1869.—March 1	$2,525,463,260	......	......	$10,8[illegible],462	......
April 1	2,525,196,461	$266,798	......	[illegible]	$4,224
May 1	2,518,797,391	6,399,070	$6,665,868	[illegible]	9,[illegible]
June 1	2,505,412,613	12,384,777	20,050,646	[illegible]	25,[illegible]
July 1	2,489,002,480	16,410,132	36,460,779	[illegible]	65,[illegible]
Aug. 1	2,481,566,736	7,435,744	42,896,523	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1	2,475,962,501	5,604,234	49,500,758	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 1	2,468,495,072	7,467,429	56,962,187	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 1	2,461,131,169	7,363,882	64,332,070	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 1	2,453,559,735	7,571,454	71,903,524	10,1[illegible]	[illegible]
1870.—Jan. 1	2,448,746,953	4,812,781	76,716,305	10,061,305	[illegible]
Feb. 1	2,444,813,288	3,933,664	80,649,971	10,022,4[illegible]	[illegible]
March 1	2,438,328,477	6,484,811	87,134,782	10,007,312	[illegible]
April 1	2,432,562,127	5,766,349	92,901,132	9,982,360	[illegible]
May 1	2,420,864,334	11,697,793	104,598,925	9,966,759	[illegible]
June 1	2,406,562,371	14,301,962	118,900,888	9,926,762	575,703
July 1	2,386,358,599	20,203,772	139,104,660	9,886,812	615,[illegible]
Aug. 1	2,369,324,476	17,034,123	156,138,784	9,854,633	645,649
Sept. 1	2,355,921,150	13,403,325	169,542,109	9,814,590	677,829
Oct. 1	2,346,913,652	9,007,498	178,549,607	9,768,940	717,872
Nov. 1	2,341,784,355	5,129,296	183,678,904	9,718,436	763,522
Dec. 1	2,334,308,494	7,475,860	191,154,765	9,686,164	814,625
1871.—Jan. 1	2,332,067,793	2,240,700	193,395,466	9,644,043	848,395
Feb. 1	2,328,026,807	4,040,986	197,436,453	9,610,386	898,416
March 1	2,320,708,846	7,317,960	204,754,413	9,571,007	[illegible]
April 1	2,309,697,596	11,011,250	215,765,663	9,527,212	1,00[illegible],249
May 1	2,303,573,543	6,124,053	221,889,716	9,479,959	1,072,503

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business April 30, 1871. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ TANNER & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange. Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.
☞Buy and sell First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
☞FISK AND HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.
The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are secured upon a property which, when the extension to the Ohio River, now in process of rapid construction, is completed and fully equipped, will represent a cost of nearly $30,000,000, and an actual value in road, franchises, rights of way, &c., of not less than $50,000,000.
The total amount of the Loan is $15,000,000, of which one-half has already been sold.
The CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS negotiated by us, amounting to $25,885,000, have a ready market everywhere, being favorably known and actively dealt in at all the principal Stock Exchanges of this country and Europe, and are readily salable at all times at quoted market price, which is now above par.
The Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, we believe to be of equal value and security, and must in time take a like rank in market value and salable character.
Holders of Five-twenty Bonds desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about twenty per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Price of the bonds, until further notice, 91, and accrued interest from May 1.
We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and as agents of the United States Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new United States Bonds.
FISK & HATCH.

☞ WHITE, MORRIS & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
We buy and sell Gold over our counter at Gold Room quotations, free of commission.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, 2d May, 1871.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE CURRENT market prices of the day, FIRST-MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing from 1896 to 1899, Coupons payable July 1 and Jan. 1.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in operation as a through line, in connection with the Central Pacific Railroad, since May 10, 1869. Its earnings for the two years ending May 10, 1871, will be over $16,000,000. The amount of yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,634,220, gold. The net earnings for 1870 were $2,947,862 27. The increase of net earnings for the three months ending April 1, 1871, were $358,166 83 over the corresponding period for 1870.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Company, estimates the

Earnings of 1871 at	$9,000,000
And expenses at	4,500,000
Leaving the estimated net earnings	$4,500,000

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 13, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	39	Tar, bbls	388
Bees-wax, pkgs	4	Cut-meats, pkgs	182
Cotton, bales	1,451	Pork, bbls	1,406
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	58	Beef, pkgs	208
Cotton-s'd Meal, bgs	25	Cheese, pkgs	911
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Stearine, pkgs	80
Corn-meal, bags	745	Lard, pkgs	157
Eggs, bbls	1,754	Grease, pkgs	93
Flour, bbls	13,738	Tallow, pkgs	35
Wheat, bushels	60,986	Butter, pkgs	1,610
Corn, bushels	35,700	Skins, bales	18
Oats, bushels	15,025	Starch, boxes	350
Peas, bbls	160	Tobacco, hhds	472
Hops, bales	6	Tobacco, boxes & cs	83
Leather, rolls	105	Whisky, bbls	430
Leather, sides	8,630	Rice, pkgs	142
Spirits Turp., bbls	38	Wool, bales	25
Resin, bbls	371		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Confidence*, for Antwerp—2,641 tcs. Lard, 7,508 bushels Wheat, 124 hhds. Tobacco, 60 casks Shoe pegs, 6,000 Staves, 24 Car-wheels.

By the bark *Freihaudel*, for Bremen—4,782 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *India*, for Hamburg—7,141 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Prinz Albert*, for Hamburg—1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 8,472 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *H. G. Rich*, for Gibraltar—178 hhds. Tobacco, 150 cases Tobacco, 2,000 cases Oil, 7,200 Staves.

ASHES—Continue in light supply and demand at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a fair demand for prompt delivery at a further improvement of ⅛c. ₱ lb., on quite moderate offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,865 bales, including 1,150 bales to shippers, 920 bales to spinners, 236 bales to speculators, and 2,559 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been active, and prices have been quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. higher, with sales reported since our last of 19,600 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for May, 600 bales at 15⅛c., 600 bales at 15 1-16c., 1,100 bales at 15c.; June, 300 bales at 15 3-16c., 900 bales at 15⅛c., 500 bales at 15c.; July, 200 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15 5-16c., 1,800 bales at 15⅛c.; August, 200 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15 7-16c., 200 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15 5-16c., 100 bales at 15⅛c.; 300 bales free on board at Charleston on private terms. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales May for 200 bales June. And today, for May, 600 bales at 15 3-16c., 1,900 bales at 15⅛c., 400 bales at 15 5-16c.; June, 2,600 bales at 15⅜c., 2,900 bales at 15 5-16c., 1,200 bales at 15⅜c.; July, 200 bales at 15⅜c., 200 bales at 15 7-16c., 800 bales at 15⅜c.; 200 bales each July and August, at 15⅜c., together; August, 200 bales at 15⅜c.; September, 500 bales at 15⅜c.; December, 600 bales at 15c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 15.02c.; June, 15.15c.; July, 15.37c.; August, 15⅛c.; September, 15⅜c. The receipts at this port today were 1,451 bales, including 17 bales from Washington, N. C., 23 bales from Baltimore, 666 bales from Charleston, 745 bales ₱ rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11½	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	12,451
Receipts last week	16,003
Receipts the preceding week	17,788
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	941,171
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	....
Exports since Sept 1	576,911
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	81,500

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-69 Receipts.	1868-69 Exports.	1869-70 Receipts.	1869-70 Exports.	1870-71 Receipts.	1870-71 Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,287	6,719	[illegible]
Sept. 11	11,383	1,378	11,308	1,253	10,781	[illegible]
Sept. 18	19,673	3,081	[illegible]	1,333	17,648	[illegible]
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,311	4,979	36,714	[illegible]
Oct. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	54,638	9,813	51,105	[illegible]
Oct. 9	44,0[illegible]	16,846	59,320	25,506	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	[illegible]	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,034	[illegible]
Oct. 23	57,003	14,597	77,383	35,958	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,209	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	35,959	107,920	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	134,203	60,582
Nov. 20	72,648	8,233	70,036	46,800	125,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,340	85,239	69,727	121,438	[illegible]
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	90,767	73,679	138,576	[illegible]
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	62,050	151,276	[illegible]
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	62,040	157,078	[illegible]
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	[illegible]
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	85,927	128,675	[illegible]
Jan. 8	74,765	41,880	101,630	47,417	137,958	[illegible]
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,331	132,102	[illegible]
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625	144,501	121,[illegible]
Jan. 29	85,909	22,730	109,208	85,915	150,890	[illegible]
Feb. 5	64,858	21,378	108,737	58,559	155,113	[illegible]
Feb. 12	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,559	162,168	[illegible]
Feb. 19	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768	140,553	78,114
Feb. 26	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507	138,741	[illegible]
March 4	41,668	13,293	74,630	56,891	131,419	147,767
March 11	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577	138,283	[illegible]
March 18	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281	102,641	[illegible]
March 25	32,314	29,884	59,081	76,107	62,005	[illegible]
April 1	33,219	58,841	51,474	69,305	73,371	105,214
April 8	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446	70,794	[illegible]
April 15	28,011	44,684	42,760	53,580	62,292	82,417
April 22	27,180	70,528	40,029	56,646	62,893	[illegible]
April 29	23,440	31,832	51,348	34,159	57,012	[illegible]
May 6	21,050	33,121	57,686	37,705	51,540	[illegible]
May 13	21,608	31,333	38,977	50,233	47,969	[illegible]

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	19,230	141,138	18,291	16,167
Mobile	3,863	25,204	8,843	1,200
Galveston	6,313	59,227	3,327	729
Florida	78	....	....	....
Savannah	4,976	23,297	6,711	4,270
Charleston	3,510	18,710	2,160	300
New-York	7,936	81,625	12,581	313
Boston, Phila. & Balt.	2,063	48,683	1,065	....
Total this week	47,969	407,884	52,978	22,979
Previously reported	3,621,796	....	2,062,321	628,081
Total since Sept. 1, '70	3,[illegible]9,765	407,884	2,115,299	651,060
Same time last year	2,636,661	312,846	1,245,898	620,190

Stock in the Interior Towns, May 12.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	16,300	14,510
Columbus, Ga	4,630	8,025
Macon, Ga	3,540	8,133
Salem, Ala	2,048	4,325
Montgomery, Ala	4,730	6,250
Memphis, Tenn	16,190	16,472
Nashville, Tenn	2,350	5,275
Total	49,788	62,990

Statistical Position.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	996,000	526,900	373,910
Afloat from India	101,000	136,000	34,000
Afloat from America	240,000	180,000	183,000
Stock in London	92,350	37,380	77,920
Afloat for London	80,000	40,000	56,000
Stock in Havre	28,400	74,730	40,460
Afloat for Havre	10,010	90,753	53,485
Stock in Bremen	36,344	13,880	6,858
Afloat for Bremen	69,182	19,067	7,039
Stock in United States ports	407,884	312,846	214,796
Stock in the interior towns	49,778	62,990	35,671
Total	2,110,948	1,494,526	1,393,139
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	.....	616,422	.....
Excess compared with 1869	.....	.....	717,809
Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	75,000	56,000	60,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	7¾d.	11 7-16d.	11⅛d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	16c.	24c.	29⅛c.
Price of gold	111⅛	114⅛	133⅛

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,636,661	3,669,765
Total	2,647,762	3,745,714
Exported	1,856,088	2,766,359
Present stock	312,846	407,884
Balance to spinners	468,633	571,471

The receipts this week have been 47,969 bales, against 38,977 bales the corresponding week last year, and the foreign exports 75,957 bales, against 50,233 bales in 1870. The totals, so far this year, can be seen in the tables given above. The following table will show the totals at each port:

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegram from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	1871 Great Britain. Bales.	1871 Continent. Bales.	1870 Great Britain. Bales.	1870 Continent. Bales.
Exports, May 1 to May 5, inclusive	15,000	23,000	19,475	8,865
Previously reported	259,000	137,000	237,430	100,627
Total	274,000	160,000	256,905	109,492
May 6 to May 12, inclusive	29,000	6,000	34,300	3,715
Total	303,000	166,000	291,205	113,207
Excess to Great Britain				11,795
Excess to Continent				52,793

Receipts at Bombay for two weeks, 130,000 bales, against 124,000 bales same time last year.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very limited movement reported in State and Western Flour since our last, and the advantage as to price has been in favor of purchasers, particularly in the instance of Old Wheat Flour, which has been in little favor. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., all told, including poor ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$5 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 30; very good to fancy, $6 30@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6@$6 30; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 10@$6 35, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 50@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 25@6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 40@5 90
Extra State	6 00@7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 00@7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@6 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 40@8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@6 30
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 35@8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 35@9 75

Southern Flour has been quiet at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 75 for poor to good, and $6 75@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been in good request at $3 25@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 735 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 60@$6 75
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 75@9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@6 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@4 20
Corn-meal, puncheon	20 50@ —

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quite dull, and prices have been again quoted lower, with most of the very limited business reported on the basis of $1 53@$1 55 for fair Ordinary to strictly prime new Spring, afloat; $1 57@$1 61½ for Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) chiefly at $1 59 for new Amber, in store; $1 33 for poor old Spring in store, ₱ bushel. The reported sales were confined to about 42,000 bushels, mostly for shipment, for which the inquiry was spiritless. The offerings of prime stock were not large. White Wheat was neglected. Corn has been quiet, and quoted cheaper. The demand was mostly for home purposes. The export call was light. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,500 bushels at 78½c.@82c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 80½c.@81½c. for fair strictly prime dry samples, afloat; 81½c.@82c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 80c.@82c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in rather more demand at $1 05@$1 08 for New Western, and $1 20@$1 21 for New State, ₱ bushel. Sales, 6,700 bushels. Barley has been in moderate demand within the range of 86c.@$1 18 for poor Ordinary to choice Canada West; 70c.@95c. for State; sales have been reported of 6,300 bushels. Barley-malt continues quiet at from 95c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1@$1 15 for Western; $1 35@$1 40 for fancy City, the latter rate with short credit; 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales, 2,500 bushels. Oats have been less sought after, and quoted without material change as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c.@65½c. for fair Mixed Western, in store; 66½c.@67½c. for do., afloat; 67½c.@69c. for State; 68c.@70c. for White Ohio, from store, track and delivered, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 7,500 bushels Wheat for Antwerp.

The following is a list of boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., May 12, 1871:

Peas—J. W. Waiter, Oswego.
Wheat—Lizzie, Oswego.
Lumber—Fall Brook, No. 6, Boonville; L. C. Beardman, Boonville; Dureck, Port Leydon; Willie, Boonville; William, Boonville; R. Wood, Lyon's Falls; Henry & Ellen, Lyon's Falls.
Coal—T. J. Harwick, Geneva.
Salt—Briggs & Parmer, Syracuse.
Flour—H. S. Stillman, Oswego.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in quite moderate request at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate demand at from 75c.@$1 65 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 24,608 hides; sales, 49,270 hides, and 375 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 3,150 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 22½ lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 11½ lbs., private terms; 450 Dry Entre Rios, 22½ lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Cordova, 22 lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; 1,200 Dry Cordova Kips, (to arrive,) 10½ lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11 lbs., 25½c., gold, selected; 11,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 23½c.@23½c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Dry Orinoco, 20½ lbs., private terms; 1,750 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., private terms; 5,100 Dry Corpus Christi, 21@22 lbs., private terms; 5,300 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., part 21c., currency, as they run; 6,750 Dry Texas, 21@22 lbs., 18½c.@19c., currency, as they run; 1,670 Wet-salted Matamoras, 60 lbs., private terms; 2,700 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; 150 bales Calcutta Cow (part to arrive,) 10@14 lbs., private terms; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., private terms; 125 bales Manila Buffalo, 27 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 161,450 hides and 1,735 bales, (same time last year 76,000 hides and 265 bales,) as follows: 69,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 19,200 Dry Montevideo, 17,500 Dry Rio Grande, 4,900 Dry Central American, 7,200 Dry Minas, 1,150 Dry Laguayra, &c., 500 Dry Maracaibo, 5,200 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 400 Dry and Salted Para, 1,400 Dry and Salted West India, 8,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 10,500 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 13,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow from Europe, 1,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 1,635 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 100 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been held with a fair show of firmness, but have been inactive, ranging from 6c.@12c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 6 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Of the week's business, Messrs. HULL & Co. remark: "A fair business has been done in Hemlock Sole during the week, the sales fully absorbing the receipts from the tanneries, which have been quite large, footing up over 70,000 Sides. We do not alter quotations, but would say that outside figures are obtainable only in a retail way, or for very choice Leather. For Union Crop the demand continues fair at unchanged prices. In Rough Leather there is no change."

MOLASSES—The market has been firm, though not active; 248 hhds. and 13 tcs. Cardenas were sold [illegible] private terms. We quote: Porto Rico at from [illegible] [illegible] New; English Islands, [illegible] and New [illegible].

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been sold rather more freely to shippers at steady figures; the sales embrace 1,500 bbls. strained at $2 40; 500 bbls. do. at $2 [illegible]; 200 bbls. do. at $2 [illegible]; 200 bbls. good do. at $2 [illegible], and 320 bbls. Pale at $4@$6, ₱ 280 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been very dull, with prices hardly settled, although not quotably changed; merchantable lots, 52c., with 60 bbls. sold at that price. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 52c.@53c. ₱ gallon. Crude nominal; Resin, $2 37½@$7 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 [illegible]; Pitch, $3 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been quoted a shade lower, on freer offerings, on the basis of 14c. for round lots, prompt and forward delivery, with sales reported, since our last, of 500 bbls., prompt delivery, and 2,000 bbls., June, at the quoted rate. Shipping Crude has been in slack demand on the basis of 18⅛c.@18½c. here, and 17⅛c. at Philadelphia, early delivery. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 2,850 bbls. for the day. At the Creek the market has been less active and quoted decidedly weaker for Crude, in bulk, on the basis of $4 35, Upper Road, prompt delivery, and $4 50@$4 55, Lower Road deliveries. Refined Oil has been offered rather more freely, and prices have been quoted weaker and irregular, with a moderate demand noted. Sales have been reported here of 5,000 bbls. Standard White, May delivery, at 24⅛c.; 1,500 bbls. do., same delivery, on private terms; 3,000 bbls. do., to June 10, at 24⅛c.; 2,500 bbls. do., June, at 25c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. Standard White, May delivery, at 24⅛c.@24⅜c.; 4,500 bbls. do., June, at 24⅛c.@24⅜c.; 3,500 bbls. do., July, at 24⅜c.; 2,000 bbls. do., last half of August, at 25⅛c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,720 bbls. for today. The export clearances hence have been 4,782 bbls. for Bremen; 10,613 bbls. and 1,000 cases for Hamburg; and 2,000 cases for Gibraltar and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet at from 27⅛c.@28c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in less demand for shipment, on the basis of 8⅛c. in shipping order, with holders asking 9c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted steady, but has been in very moderate request, chiefly in a jobbing way. The offerings of stock have been comparatively light. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½@$17 25 for New Western Mess; $17 for City do.; $14@$15 for New Prime and Extra Prime; $15 50 for Prime Mess, in lots; $16@$16 25 for Sour Mess, and $15 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, a limited demand has been noted for New Western, on the reduced basis of $17 12½, seller May and June; sales, 500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been selling in lots, within the range of 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in moderate request at 11c.@13½c. for Hams, 6⅛c.@7c. for Shoulders, and 8⅛c. for Bellies, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 325 pkgs. Bacon has been very quiet since our last, at 9c. for Long Clear, 9⅛c. for Short Clear, 9c. for Short Rib, and 8⅛c. for Cumberland; sales, 150 pkgs. Lard has been in reduced stock and held with more confidence, though the demand has been rather limited; sales have been reported since our last of 375 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 10⅛c.@11⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11⅛c.@11⅜c. for new Western Steam, and 10⅛c.@10⅜c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been made of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, seller July, at 11⅛c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb. The quotation for June in our last should have been printed 11⅛c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive but steady; sales have been reported of 140 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been very dull within the range of from $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $25@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 50 tcs. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $27@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. New Crop Butter continues quiet and heavy. We quote: New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@33c., and very inferior to fair, 12c.@25c., and New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@28c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@25c. ₱ lb. The day's receipts were 1,610 pkgs. Cheese has been in limited request at from 10c.@15c. for fair to fancy Factory; 13c.@15c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@14c. for Western; the day's receipts have been — boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been more sought after, but at easier prices, with sales reported of 13,000 lbs. Central American, 8,500 lbs. Angostura, 5,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 3,000 lbs. Para, and 3,000 lbs. Sisal. Receipts have been 80 bales from Para, and 5 bales from Texas. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 37c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@38c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₱ lb. Goats have been quiet, with sales of only 200 bales Curacoa, and 40 bales Mexican. Receipts have been 273 bales from Brazos. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 52½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 49c.@52c., currency, ₱ lb.; Payta, 50c.@51c., currency, ₱ lb.; Curacoa, 50c.@52c., currency, ₱ lb.; Cape, 35c.@36c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 36c.@40c.; Patna, each, 35c.@38c.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been light, and prices have been without remarkable alteration. Sales have been reported of 411 hhds. at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., for refining Cuba, 10c. for Porto Rico, grocery stock, and 8⅛c. for Molasses Sugar; also 130 boxes Havana at 10c.@11⅛c.; and 270 ceroons San Domingo at 9c. ₱ lb. We quote nominally fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅜c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 9c.@9⅜c., and grocery from 9⅜c.@10⅛c. No. 12 Box Sugar is quoted 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in quite moderate request, with the advantages as to price in favor of buyers, at from 10⅛c.@13⅛c., as the extremes ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quiet at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8⅛c.@9c. for common to prime, chiefly at 8⅜c.@9c. for prime; also small lots of Stearine at 11⅛c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firmer, on a moderate demand, with sales reported of 350 bbls. chiefly at 91⅛c. for iron-bound pkgs. ₱ gallon; receipts, 430 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted quite firm throughout, with a limited supply of room available at the ruling figures, particularly for Grain, for which the inquiry was most urgent. There was less call for Petroleum, Cotton and Provision room. In the chartering, there was a fair business reported in Grain vessels at buoyant rates, with some movement in vessels for general cargo. Petroleum charters were unusually dull. For Liverpool, there were taken 330 bales Cotton, part at ⅜d., by steam, and 7-32d. for compressed, by sail, ₱ lb.; 18,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 7⅛d., by sail, and 8d. by steam, chiefly by sail, ₱ bushel, and small lots of Cheese and Bacon, by steam, at 40s. and 30s., respectively, ₱ ton. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 500 bales Hops at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; and 100 hhds. Lampblack at 16s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 451 tons register, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d.; a Russian bark, of 544 tons register, with 3,500 quarters Grain, reported at equal to the same rate; a British brig, with about 1,700 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d., or, if to a direct port, 3d. less; and a British brig, of 143 tons register, with about 1,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, 28,000 bushels Grain, rumored at 9d. ₱ bushel; also, a Norwegian ship of 634 tons register, with a general cargo, on private terms. From a Baltic port back to New-York, a Norwegian bark (now on the way hence to Cronstadt,) with a cargo of Iron, on private terms. For the south side of Cuba and back, a brig of 220 tons register, Sugar at 50c. ₱ cwt. For Porto Rico and back, a brig of 244 tons register, with general cargo at 50c. ₱ bbl. For a Windward Island and back, a brig, of 197 tons register, on private terms. For Valaparaiso, a British bark, of 698 tons register, with general cargo on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, May 13—Evening.—FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales 3,300 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White do.; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 720 bushels Red Winter, $1 52, and 2,000 bushels White Canada on private terms. CORN dull; sales 7,200 bushels at 68½c., and 1,400 bushels at 69c.@70c. OATS scarce, but quiet at 60c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged—Shorts, $25@$26; Shipstuffs, $28@$29; Middlings, $30@$32 ₱ cwt. HIGHWINES, 91c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7⅛c.; Corn, 6⅛c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 58c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 44c. RECEIPTS by Lake—21,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Rye, 2,100,000 feet Lumber. SHIPPED by Canal—37,500 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 1,866,000 feet Lumber. GRAIN in store—300,000 bushels Wheat, 26,500 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley, 30,700 bushels Rye, 6,200 bushels Peas.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—COTTON—demand fair, prices advanced; Middling 14⅛c.@15c. FLOUR—demand fair and market firm; Family, $6 40@$6 50. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 42@$1 45. CORN—demand light, holders firm, 57c. RYE firm and scarce, $1@$1 03. OATS dull and unchanged; Mixed, 52c.@57c. BARLEY steady and in moderate demand; Prime Fall, $1 15. Mess PORK quiet and weak; small sales at $17 25@$17 50. LARD—full prices asked, but no demand; 11c. asked. Bulk MEATS—demand light, holders firm. Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Sides, 8c.@8⅛c. Dry salted MEATS unchanged for Bulk sides, Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides. BACON—demand fair and market firm; sales, Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c., but generally a shade higher asked. Live HOGS dull and declining, but market unchanged. WHISKY quiet and weak; sales, 88c.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14c. FLOUR steady; Winter Superfine, $5 50@$5 65; Winter Extra, $5 75@$6; Do. Double Extra, $6 20@$6 30. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Minnesota Spring, $1 37; Medium to strictly Prime Winter, No. 2, at $1 47@$1 68. CORN unchanged. OATS steady; Mixed in bulk, 51c.@53c.; do. Sacked, 57c.@58⅛. BARLEY quiet; Illinois Spring, $1 05. RYE, nothing doing. TOBACCO quiet. HEMP dull. BAGGING nominal. WHISKY dull, at 88c. Mess PORK quiet, at $18 12½; Dry Salted Clear Sides loose, 8⅛c. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib, 9⅛c.; Clear, 9⅜c.@10c. HAMS—Sugar Cured canvased, 15⅛c. LARD, 11c.@11⅛c., for tierces, 12⅛c. kegs. HOGS quiet, at $4 25@$4 70. CATTLE firm, at $4@$6 25. RECEIPTS—5,500 lbs. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, May 13.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 29⅛@$1 29⅜. CORN opened firm, but closed dull; sales at 55⅛c.@55⅜c.; during the afternoon steady and unchanged. OATS firm; No. 2 advanced ⅛c.@1c.; closed at 49⅛c. RYE—No. 2 quiet at 89⅛c. BARLEY—No. 2 quiet at 82c. HIGHWINES firmer at 87⅛c.@87⅜c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK closed at $17 50@$18 25. LARD, 10⅛c. MEATS nominal. Live HOGS steady at $4 40@$4 80. CATTLE quiet at $4 40@$6 50. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 163,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 155,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. Lake FREIGHTS quiet.

TOLEDO, May 13.—FLOUR—Market steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 54; Amber Michigan, $1 41⅛; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 41; No. 1 Amber Indiana, $1 55. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; High Mixed, 60⅛c.; Low Mixed, 59⅛c.; Yellow, 61⅛c. OATS unchanged and quiet; No. 1, 56c.; Michigan, 55c. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 5⅛c. 6c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—COTTON firmer, held higher; Middling, 15⅛c.@15⅜c.; gross receipts, 50 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 479 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 3,117 bales. FLOUR—Small business; prices unchanged. WHEAT firmer and scarce; Ohio and Indiana, $1 64@$1 65; Extra Genesee, $1 60@$1 65. CORN—White Southern dull at 74c.@75c.; Yellow Southern firm at 76c. OATS dull at 60c.@64c. RYE firmer at 95c.@$1 05. PORK quiet and steady at $18 50. BACON steady; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Rib Sides, 9⅛c.@10c.; Clear Ribs, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. HAMS, 16c.@17c. LARD quiet and steady at 11⅛c.@12c. WHISKY firmer at 92⅛c.@93c.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14⅛c. FLOUR firm; Family Extra, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT firm and scarce; Choice, $1 40@$1 60. CORN 68c. OATS, 63c. RYE, $1 05. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. Mess PORK, $18. BACON—Packed Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9⅜c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c.; Plain, 14c. Bulk MEATS—Loose Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. LARD, 11c.@12⅛c. WHISKY quiet at 88c. TOBACCO active; sales, 206 hhds. Lugs at $4 75@$5 75; low to good Cutting Leaf, $6@$24.

BUFFALO, May 13.—RECEIPTS, 3,600 bbls. Flour, 145,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS by canal—Wheat, 133,000 bushels; Corn, 111,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS, 12⅛c. for Wheat and 11c. for Corn, to New-York. FLOUR steady. WHEAT inactive [illegible] [illegible] Mixed Western and Yellow [illegible] for Ohio. RYE held at about $1. BARLEY neglected. PORK dull at $18. LARD dull, 11⅛c. HIGHWINES nominally 90c.@91c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—BARK—Held at $30 for No. 1 Quercitron. FLOUR less active; Superfine, $5 [illegible]@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $6 75@$7 25; Pennsylvania Family Extra, $6 25@$7 25; Indiana and Ohio Family Extra, $7@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9 75. WHEAT dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; Red Western, [illegible] [illegible] RYE—Held at $1 18@$1 20 for State. CORN quiet and firm, but unchanged. OATS—Market without decided change; State and Western, [illegible] WHISKY [illegible] Western, iron-bound, 93c.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 13.—COTTON active at [illegible] Middling, 15⅛c.@15⅜c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, 2,000 bales; to Amsterdam, [illegible] bales; to Queenstown, 1,853 bales; to Barcelona, 1,094 bales; to Cronstadt, 749 bales; to Cette, 3 bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 141,138 bales. BRAN, 30c.@33c. PORK dull; Mess, $18 75. All other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 123; New-York, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 111⅛.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—FLOUR steady; Double Extra Spring, $5 75@$6 75. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 31⅛; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 28⅛. OATS firm and scarce; No. 2, 49c. CORN firm; No. 2 mixed, 51c. RYE quiet and firm; No. 1, 89c. BARLEY unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 60,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour; 200,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—WHEAT—Only local milling demand; sales 7 cars White State and No. 2 Michigan at $1 75, in lots, and $1 85@$1 90 for Diehl. RYE dull and nominal. CORN without movement. BARLEY quiet. MALT—Sales 4 car-loads, made from two-rowed State Barley, $1 05. OATS steady; sales 1 car White Michigan at 69c.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—COTTON buoyant; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; receipts, 400 bales; shipments, 1,470 bales. FLOUR—Nothing doing. CORN steady at 71c. OATS—Market bare. LARD dull and nominal. Mess PORK advanced, $18 50@$19. BACON steady; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib, 9c.; Clear Sides, 10c.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—WHEAT—No sales. CORN steady at 65c. OATS held firm at 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $5 10@$5 20; Refined firm and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 13.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 44⅛c. RESIN quiet at $2 for No. 2, and $3 25 for No. 1. Crude TURPENTINE, $2@$4. TAR firm at $2.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—COTTON strong; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 581 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,383 bales; coastwise, 151 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 17,175 bales.

GALVESTON, May 13.—COTTON strong; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 940 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,339 bales; coastwise, 1,038 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 57,790 bales.

MOBILE, May 13.—COTTON active and firm; Middling, 15⅛c.@15⅜c.; net receipts, 382 bales; exports, coastwise, 37 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 25,549 bales.

DETROIT, May 13.—FLOUR weak. WHEAT dull; Amber, $1 40; Extra, $1 50. CORN, 63c. OATS—Mixed, 55c.

SAVANNAH, May 13.—COTTON firmer, but not higher; Middling, 14⅛c.@15c.; net receipts, 930 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 33,336 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 13.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 20 bales; sales, 31 bales; stock, 1,566 bales.

NORFOLK, May 13.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 299 bales; exports coastwise, 589 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,812 bales.

BOSTON, May 13.—COTTON strong; Middling, 15⅛c.@15⅜c.; net receipts, 126 bales; gross, 300 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 10,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 13.—COTTON market closed strong and active at 14⅛c. for Liverpool Middling; sales, 780 bales; receipts, 140 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 13—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅛; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 92⅜; Ten-forties, 89⅛.

LONDON, May 13—1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅛; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 92⅜; Ten-forties, 89⅛.

FRANKFORT, May 12—Evening.—United States Five-twenty bonds closed at 96⅜@97 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened with an upward tendency; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.@7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅛d.@7⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 to 15,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to this port to the 12th inst., since the last report, have been 34,000 bales. PROVISIONS—The market is heavy. Pork, 64s. ₱ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess. Beef, 108s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 51s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 68s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. LINSEED-OIL, £33@£34.

LIVERPOOL May 13—3½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed buoyant. Middling Upland, 7⅛d.@7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅛d.@7⅜d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of COTTON on shipment at New-Orleans have been made at 7⅛d. for Middling, and on ship, named at Charleston or Savannah, at 7⅛d. for Middling.

LONDON, May 13.—TALLOW, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 12.—PETROLEUM closed at 49 francs for fine Pale American.

BREMEN, May 13.—PETROLEUM is quoted at 6 thalers 20 groten.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MARTHA. (Italian opera.) Leading characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mlle. Himels, and Messrs. Carozelli and Susini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RANDALL'S THUMB. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Modenhauer and Miss Pateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, De Vere, Miss Linda Dietz and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Mortimer, Pearson, and Miss Ada Harland.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
RANK. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Eytinge, Bates, Morris, and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Germaine.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
Madison-av., near 25th-st.
DRAMATIC RECITATION. By Miss Jeane Burnside.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 34 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also, at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Versailles troops have occupied Fort Vanvres, the defenders escaping to Fort Montrouge by a subterranean passage. Fifty guns and a few prisoners were taken. The Parisians have begun to pull down M. THIERS' house. The Central Committee has instituted a rigid search for arms and persons inimical to the Commune. The Paris War Department retort the accusation of violating the Convention of Geneva by the use of explosive bullets upon the Versailles Government. Another attempt by the Versaillists to bridge the Seine has failed. They gain ground steadily in the direction of the Maillot Gate, however. The *Socsale* proposes the execution of all the Central Committee, who will retire from office. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate Gen. DOMBROWSKI. The clerks in the Bank of France have been armed and victualed to stand a siege from the Federalists. More newspapers have been suppressed. The German commander has demanded the disarmament of the northern *enceinte* of Paris. A permanent Court-martial has been established in Paris. Four of the National Guard have been shot for treason. The members of the Republican League have joined the Communists. A levy *en masse* is expected. The furniture of the Palaces of the Tuileries, Louvre and Elysee have been sold....The death of the great composer, AUBER, occurred yesterday in Paris. He was eighty-nine years of age. Two warehouses in Bremen were burned on Sunday night. Russia is actively preparing for a campaign against a portion of Turkistan in Asia.

GENERAL.

The coal troubles promise to assume a startling aspect, judging from our present advices. The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company have employed and armed 100 non-union miners to go to work in Brigg's Shaft, and this action has roused the striking miners in Scranton and Hyde Park to a furious degree. Today the new miners are to march, rifles in hand, to the mines, and it is feared that serious trouble will be the result, as the old miners seem determined to prevent resumption in this way. The miners and laborers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at a meeting held in Providence, refused the conditions of arbitration proposed by Mr. JACKSON, President of the Company, and adhere to their original proposition.

A general smash-up of railroad-cars occurred at the Union Freight Depot in Quincy, Ill., on Friday, occasioned by a train of cars coming in on the wrong track, and running into a switch engine, which ran into another train, telescoping a large number of freight-cars, and piling flat cars on top of each other. Several men were injured, but none fatally.

A resolution providing for an amendment to the State Constitution to confer suffrage on women, has been defeated in the Massachusetts House by a vote of 66 to 68.

WILLIAM DENNIS was murdered in the town of Niles, N. Y., on the 10th inst. by some unknown person, being shot down in his own house. He had just returned home and found that his wife had retired. She inquired as to what had kept him so late, and he replied that he had been to see a neighbor's sick horse. Just then, while he was undressing, a bullet crashed through the window and struck Mr. DENNIS under the eye, when he fell dead. The affair is a complete mystery.

Col. WM. M. FENTON, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, and a gallant officer during the war, died on Saturday at Detroit.

The Committee appointed by the South Carolina Tax-payers' Convention has submitted a long report on the financial condition of the State. The grand total of the debt is fixed at $8,860,108. The sum total of unsold bonds is $1,860,000. The report recommends that the Governor do not sell any more bonds at less than eighty per cent., but proceed to make the most economical arrangement for holding the $1,800,000 pledged as collateral until eighty per cent. becomes attainable.

Indian depredations continue in Arizona. A forage train was recently attacked near Camp Verde, and a Mexican killed and eighty-seven cattle captured. On the 5th inst. a detachment of twenty of the Third Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. H. B. CUSHING, was defeated by 150 Apaches, at the Whitestone Mountains. Lieut. CUSHING and one man were killed, and the troops retreated. Pursuit was subsequently made by eighty cavalrymen, with what result is not known.

An open air meeting was held in Poughkeepsie on Saturday night to celebrate the signing of the charter for a bridge across the Hudson at that place, to connect the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and the Connecticut Western Railroads, on the east, with the Walkill Valley, Erie, and Midland, on the west.

The Southern Baptist Convention, at St. Louis, completed the selection of officers, on Saturday, as follows: First Vice-President, J. S. COLEMAN; Treasurer, G. W. MORTON; Auditor, N. LONG. Rev. J. B. FULTON, of Boston, made a speech, urging the union of the Northern and Southern Baptists.

There was much excitement at Louisville, Ky., on Friday, caused by negroes riding in the cars. In several instances negroes were ejected from the cars, and, in one instance, a negro was thrown from a car-window. More than once a car was given up to the negroes, and they rode away exulting, and amid the waving of handkerchiefs and applause by spectators of their own race.

Something Better than a Vigilance Committee.

The frequent references made by the Press and in society to the famous Vigilance Committee of San Francisco recall many incidents connected with the history of that body. It is undeniable that the state of affairs in San Francisco at the time the Vigilance Committee was organized, and the state of affairs in New-York today, bear a striking analogy in many respects. New-York is the metropolis of the nation, and San Francisco only the chief town of a distant State, but otherwise the cases are almost identical. Here, as there, the corrupt and ignorant have absorbed power only to abuse it. Here, as there, a depraved mob controls the right arm and the purse of the community. Here, as there, criminals escape justice because they are the "friends" of the officers of the law. Here, as there, an elective Judiciary, and a municipal organization rotten to the very core, at once infect and despoil the Commonwealth, and disgrace free institutions. Here, as there, notorious dishonesty is regarded as a capital joke, and the chief rulers of the people have clambered to their high places, and prosperously retain them, not only despite, but because of, the fact that they are peculators and cheats. Here, as there, crimes against the person multiply apace, since they are committed for the most part by members of the "ruling class," whose escape from punishment is almost a foregone conclusion.

Now, it is in consequence of this similarity of condition of the two cities that the "heroic remedy" of a Vigilance Committee occurs to so many minds, and so often finds expression. But ought we seriously to contemplate the adoption of such a remedy? Assuredly not. In the first place, the San Francisco Committee was illegal. True, it was organized not to resist, but to enforce the law; but it was none the less illegal; and although many have asserted that it was the sole possible refuge from anarchy, its inconveniences, both at the time and afterward, are warnings against so hazardous and doubtful a resource. For example, members of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee were sued years after it had ceased to exist, and held accountable for its proceedings. Merchants have been brought into Court in this City on such suits; the ruffians whom they helped long ago to expel from San Francisco having found lawyers of their own political and religious faith to assist them to procure damages. Were a Vigilance Committee of like character to be formed in New-York, and to take summary action in the same way, an endless train of suits would be one of the consequences, and for years to come the Courts would be crowded with litigation. The inference from this, putting aside other objections, is that the New-York Reform Committee should act at first, and always, strictly within the law. No provocation should tempt it to act otherwise. It can be made quite as irresistible by moral forces as the San Francisco Committee was by physical force. But, equally with the latter body, it requires organization, zeal, industry, and personal risks and sacrifices. Deeds, not words, was the motto of the stern avengers of outraged society in the Golden City. We may hope that reformatory action will not be confined in New-York to words alone.

The nucleus and starting-point of a suitable Reform Committee were supplied by the late reform meeting at the Cooper Institute. That meeting was regarded with profound interest throughout the country, and comments upon it have now reached us from many other parts of the world. We need not disguise the fact that, while approval has been universal, the movement has been spoken of by some in terms of discouragement. It has been thought that the enemy is too strong, and that he can either purchase or defy any influences that may be brought to bear against him. This, we need hardly say, we do not credit, and, for some reasons, among others, that may be briefly adduced. In the first place, it cannot rationally be supposed that the eminent gentlemen who gave their presence and support to that meeting intended to stop short there without doing anything further. They know very well that mere idle threats would be a most signal encouragement to the bad men against whom it was launched. Hence, it may with safety be assumed that no apathetic attitude will be taken by them, but that they will proceed, in due time, to follow up their original promises with spirit and effect. Another reason for anticipating proper activity in the matter consists in the fact that the evils so sharply denounced are always growing worse. But for the recent demonstration at the Cooper Institute, a public meeting would probably have been convened to denounce the contemplated alterations in the Code of Procedure. Moreover, the pulpit as those who read carefully their Monday's newspaper are aware, has been eloquent and persistent of late in demanding reform, and we may be sure that all this seed has not fallen upon stony places. But the merchants, and bankers, and lawyers,—men who have a definite stake in the community, and whose names and character, being well known, will command confidence—must themselves work for the harvest; and those among them who, while expressing doubt about the practical results of the reform meeting at the Cooper Institute, fail to work, neglect a solemn duty to society and to themselves. These gentlemen are the proper leaders of political reform, and the sooner they assume their legitimate functions, and strive industriously to break down political corruption, the sooner will New-York be freed from the grievous disorders that now afflict and dishonor her.

The Nurse-Maid of the Period.

The story which we told on Saturday of the nurse in England who, when her employer's children in any way offended her, quietly murdered them, must have caused an unpleasant thrill in many a family circle. The truth is that among the anxieties and disappointments incidental to domestic life, there are none much greater than those which arise from the difficulty of finding good nurses for children. Politicians who are unmarried may think that this is a very puerile subject to be discussed in a newspaper. But unmarried men do not know everything, even though they may happen to be politicians, and we beg to assure them that this nurse-maid question is one of the very first importance, and attracts a good deal more attention in thousands of homes than the new *Alabama* Treaty or the "Amendments to the Code." It is not a trivial circumstance that the children of multitudes of respectable and educated families should be intrusted to persons who are scarcely fit to have the lives of pigs placed in their keeping. Parents study day and night to promote the happiness of their children, and provide, so far as shortsighted human care can, for their future welfare. They endeavor to guard them from the ills which encompass us on all sides. But to the nurse, after all, must fall no small portion of the task of bringing up children—she must, as a rule, take them out for an airing; she generally has them under her charge at night; and, for good or evil, her power over them is inevitably much larger than most fathers or mothers are willing that it should be.

Now who are the persons who most frequently undertake a duty which requires the exercise of good temper, much tact, some knowledge of the world, and above all —a conscience? They are, for the most part, among the most incapable domestic servants we have. No one would think so to read the advertisements published by nurses. In type, they are beings almost too good for this earth—and indeed it is almost a pity that a good many of them do not take themselves off somewhere else. You read an advertisement which describes a creature only a very little lower than the angels. Your wife sallies forth to take a view of this prodigy, and after a dreary trudge through back "alums," she finds herself in a dirty tenement-house, where the paragon condescends to announce that she "may be seen" for two days. The paragon is out at the time, but her neighbors go squalling all over the neighborhood for her, and at last she appears fresh from the "gin-mill" round the corner—most likely a beetle-browed, evil-eyed woman, speaking with one of the finest brogues ever imported from the Emerald Isle. Sometimes the case is not quite so bad as this, but almost invariably the woman no more answers to the description given in her advertisement than the "lovely property in the country" does to the eloquent auctioneer's account of it. Ask any mother of a family to tell you her experience of hunting for nurses, and see whether she does not unfold to you a story which might almost draw "iron tears down Pluto's cheek." There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when domestic servants were not too high and mighty to call on ladies for situations. Now the ladies must go to them—though if they were to set their faces steadfastly against that custom, it would very soon come to an end. The airs which some of these "helps" put on in these days would be very amusing in a farce, but in real life they are not quite so funny. The other morning we had the distinguished honor of publishing an advertisement from a chamber-maid who wanted a situation "in a first-class family,"—and, added this splendid being, "none but first-class families need apply." If this goes on, what is to become of all the children whose parents are not "first-class?" Perhaps we second-class folks will be obliged to resort to the East Indian custom, and put our children by the banks of some river, or otherwise quietly dispose of them to save the nurses the trouble of doing it.

Of course there are good nurses to be found sometimes, but they are more rare than black swans. The general rule is that the woman whom you have found with so much difficulty, comes into the house, and immediately sets to work turning everything topsy-turvy. Her breakfast is not good enough for her. She must have better tea. She don't like the way the children's hair is "fixed up," and that must be altered. The nursery is not large enough, or is too large, or has too many windows in it, or too few. Then the great woman has her own ideas of "managing" the children, and as those ideas were usually acquired in a mud-cabin in Ireland, they are not always satisfactory to the mistress of the house. Sometimes the nurse feels herself constrained to go to "confession" two or three times a week, and if you venture to oppose an objection to her going out so often, she turns upon you with bitter reproaches for "interfayring" with her religion. Presently she has a row with the other servants, and on some morning when the wife feels unwell, and the husband is away at business, she demands her month's money, and walks off, bag and baggage, at a moment's notice. Is this an exaggerated statement? We should like to have a *plebiscite* of housekeepers to decide that question.

If we had a remedy to propose we should deserve to be considered the greatest benefactors of the human species that had appeared during the present century. It is apparently useless to suggest that decent girls, of American parentage and birth, should turn their attention to an occupation which is not nearly so laborious as that of working in sewing-rooms or factories. That, however, is the only hope for the future. Thousands of honest girls, of fair education, good manners, and kindly hearts, are now contented with drudgery in crowded workrooms, who might obtain comfortable homes if they could only bring themselves to believe that taking care of children is not "degrading." Good nurses always command good wages—at least $14 or $16 a month, and everything found for them—food, lodging, and washing. In the Summer they go with the family, and so get a good change of air, and if they treat the children kindly, they are always sure of kind, and even generous, treatment, in return. Why should such a life as this be deemed "beneath" an American girl? Why should it be stigmatized as "menial?" Let us hope that girls born of our own people will enter this profitable and useful field of service, and rescue us from the thraldom of the "Biddies" and "Bridgets," who have contrived to annex it, and who are doing more to make the Irish unpopular than any other class of their countrymen or women.

Plain Talk to the Sachems.

If Mr. JAMES BROOKS is permitted to retain his position as a member of the Tammany Society, after the bold rebuke he administered to the Sachems on Friday evening, we shall lose all faith in party discipline. It may be that the Sachems had got so befuddled with "fire-water" before Hon. Mr. BROOKS arose to address them, that they were incapable of understanding the full force and import of his speech. If that be so, the *World* did a very unkind thing, both to the speaker and his audience, in publishing his speech in full yesterday morning. The meeting was a secret one, like all the meetings of the Tammany Society, and it could only be by a breach of confidence that its proceedings found their way into print. The *World*, being lately admitted into the confidence of Tammany, may have allowed its zeal to outrun its prudence. Perhaps, also, it may have had a secret design to injure the editor of its most formidable rival, the *Express*, by letting the Sachems see, when sober, what he had said to them when they were a little affected by the famous Sunday punch. At any rate, the public is under obligations to the *World* for publishing the speech, which is certainly the finest piece of sarcasm that we have read for many a day. We are sorry we have not room to publish the speech entire, but the first two sentences furnish the key-note to the whole discourse, and indicate the boldness of its plan. Mr. BROOKS "being called upon," according to the *World*, said:

"I have accepted your invitation, Sachems—not that I am fond of public speaking, for I return from Washington weary of all that—but because, in this grand council of old warriors, now is the day, now is the hour for a talk, a plain talk. The Tammany Society of Sachems was created, in an early period of our history, to uphold self-government, to keep near to the people, and to bring home to the people self-government; to divide, and thus to disarm power, and the tyrannic nature of power, as much as possible, and to resist all centralization and consolidation—here, as everywhere else, if not resisted, certain to end in despotism, in tyranny, in monarchy."

We would like to see the man who could utter a more cutting satire on the "Tammany Society of Sachems," as it exists today, than is contained in these two opening sentences of Mr. BROOKS' speech. Imagine a man getting up in that "grand council of old warriors," with Grand Sachem TWEED in the chair, and the lesser Sachems, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL, sitting around on the benches, and telling them that the Tammany Society was created to "uphold self-government, to keep near to the people, and to bring home to the people self-government." It was a fortunate thing for the rash but glib-tongued BROOKS that the Sachems were too far gone in whisky to recognize the drift of his oration; otherwise he would have been turned out of the room for his impertinent and untimely homilies about the early objects of the Tammany Society. It will be a long time, we imagine, before Mr. BROOKS is again called upon to address the Sachems, whether in or out of liquor.

A Canandaigua Apparition.

As things look at present, the time is not far distant when every town and village in the country will have its own private and particular ghost, spectre, or mysterious appearance. The latest accession to this increasing list of the supernatural comes to us from Canandaigua, in our own State, where "a gentleman and lady, residing in a quiet locality," having no one else beside themselves in their cottage, have for weeks past been the recipients of a mysterious visitation. And if the received accounts are correct, it must be a very uncomfortable visitation indeed, and strongly conducive to colds in the head. This peculiarity is set forth by the Canandaigua *Messenger*, with a certain breathlessness of syntax which adds greatly to the solemnity of the narrative: "The first intimation of the presence of this thing, whatever it may be, was about a month since; while seated in their parlor, reading, they became conscious of a sensation similar to that felt when a current of cold air sweeps through a room, which was followed by the appearance of a misty figure, perfectly transparent yet clearly perceptible, having something the likeness of a woman, clothed in long, loose garments." The confusion of mind into which any gentleman and his wife would naturally be plunged by the sudden entrance of a "misty figure, having something the likeness of a woman," is delicately suggested by the writer's style. Perhaps, owing to this mental perturbation, no distinct features were observable, and no accurate description could be written. But, after the aimless and unreasonable manner of spectres, "this figure, apparition, or whatever," says this fertile and accommodating historian, "you may choose to call it, glided about the apartment, passing between them and between them and the fire several times, and disappeared with the same rush of chilliness with which it appeared."

Now this, it may be imagined, is about as uncomfortable an after-dinner guest as any gentleman and his wife need desire. The figure, apparition, or ghost, however, appears rather to like it, if we may judge by the fact that "since that time it has become a regular visitor to the house." Not only that, but as is the habit of ghosts when they receive the slightest encouragement, it is beginning to venture on certain disagreeable liberties. "Sometimes," for example, "it is accompanied with a low, unearthly sound," which the *Messenger* poetically, but somewhat perplexingly, likens to "the unreal echo of a dead melody." At other times, it indulges in dogging mortal guests of the same family, perhaps in some freak of spiritual jealousy. "A gentleman who witnessed the strange affair, relates that on his return home he was accompanied by something." Gentlemen often are, and it sometimes prevents them from finding the hole for the latch-key. "What it was he cannot tell; although invisible, it was tangible." This, it will be seen, was a slight change from the indoor phase of this remarkable phantom which was then, "although transparent, perceptible." "The footsteps," continues the account with bewildering abruptness, "were plainly heard, sometimes by the side and sometimes in front of him, and they only left him when he reached the door of his house." Nothing could be more unpleasant.

Of course, from these minor freedoms, this odious apparition will proceed to positive outrages, unless it is at once resolutely snubbed. From a careful observation of the manners of various rural ghosts, we are convinced that they are in the main of that ill-bred class with whom temporizing is fatal. Unless kindly but firmly bowed out at the beginning, they are apt to become positive nuisances. And presently, to cold draughts and unreal echoes, this hapless Canandaigua gentleman and his wife will find added such additional impertinences and indignities as were heaped on that poor miller of Wooster, Ohio. Their money will be stolen, their crockery broken, their clothing cut to pieces, unless they at once take a bold stand. It may be already too late, when their only resource will be to fly. But if they firmly decline to recognize or to notice their importunate visitor hereafter, and merely stopping their ears with cotton, and providing themselves with some good specific for catarrh, go quietly about their daily ways as though misty figures and mysterious appearances were not, we are disposed to believe that their readings will soon be undisturbed, and that other gentlemen of Canandaigua may visit them without the risk of being escorted home by soft-footed mysteries of invisible, but tangible, somethings.

A Curious Story.

Our readers may have noticed a few lines in our news columns the other day, to the effect that the heirs of ALEXANDER HUMPHREYS ALEXANDER had revived their factious claim of proprietary rights in the Canadian fisheries. The basis of this remarkable claim is a grant made by JAMES I. of England to Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of Menstrie, first Earl of Stirling. King JAMES was very desirous of colonizing Canada, especially the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Into this scheme, Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER warmly entered, and for his advocacy of it he was created Earl of Stirling, with succession to his heirs male. He was also given by Royal letters patent a large tract of land, embracing the whole of Nova Scotia, and a large portion of Canada East. This grant covered the most important mackerel fisheries. The vice-royalty of these immense possessions—which carried with it the right to create baronets of Nova Scotia all persons who should purchase 16,000 acres of land in the colony—was likewise made hereditary in the family of Sir WILLIAM. The second Earl of STIRLING, becoming pecuniarily involved, sold this Canadian grant to a French colonist. By the treaty of 1632, the British colonies in Canada were ceded to France, and were, in 1713, restored to England by the treaty of Utrecht. In neither of these treaties is there any recognition of the claims of the Earl of STERLING. With the eighth Earl, by reason of the failure of male heirs, the Earldom became extinct.

In 1834, Mr. ALEXANDER HUMPHRIES, on the ground that he had a maternal grandfather of that name, obtained royal permission to assume the surname of ALEXANDER, alleging descent from Hon. JOHN ALEXANDER, fourth son of the last Earl of STIRLING. Mr. ALEXANDER also alleged that all nearer heirs to the Stirling property were dead, and he claimed the Earldom of Stirling and its American possessions. This claim being unopposed, he was formally invested with the title and possessions of Stirling at Edinburgh Castle. Assuming the title, Mr. ALEXANDER, in 1835, voted as an Earl at an election of Scottish Representative Peers. The Peers permitted the vote to pass unchallenged. At an election of Peers in 1836, he again offered his vote as Earl of STIRLING, but the Earl of ROSEBERY protesting that the vote should not be received until Mr. ALEXANDER'S claim had been decided good by the House of Lords, the vote was rejected. In England he was allowed a Peer's privilege from arrest, but the Crown lawyers of Scotland challenged the privilege, and he was forced to prove the authenticity of his claims.

Mr. ALEXANDER represented a female descendant, while the Earldom and possessions of Stirling were, by the grant of JAMES I. confined to the heirs male. This difficulty was met by the production of a document, purporting to be a copy of a charter granted by CHARLES I., confirming the first charter, and including heirs female in its privileges. This document was sufficient evidence, so long as the claim to the extinct Earldom was unchallenged; but at the trial the production of the original became necessary. While in France, in 1803, Mr. ALEXANDER became acquainted with the celebrated fortune-teller, Mlle. LE NORMAND, and she advanced him considerable sums of money to carry on his suit. During the progress of the suit, she presented him with a packet containing a large French map of Canada, and some documents, which supplied the missing links of evidence necessary to perfect his claims. On presenting these documents in Scotland, they were pronounced forgeries, and the claimant was indicted for forging them. On the trial, the documents were conclusively proved to be forgeries, and on the question that the claimant forged them, or used them knowing them to be forgeries, the jury found a verdict of "not proven." Failing to establish his claim to the Earldom and estates of Stirling in the Scottish Courts, Mr. ALEXANDER came to this country, and in 1853 offered to sell his Canadian claim to the United States, and some negotiations were actually held, but nothing came of them.

The trial for forgery is reported in the *Modern State Trials*; it is very evident that Mr. ALEXANDER had full faith in his claim, and in the genuineness of the documents offered in support of it. He was the instrument of some designing persons, who used him for the furtherance of purposes of their own. That the Canadian possessions were sold by the second Earl of STIRLING has been clearly established. In the original patent, the succession was confined to the heirs male, and authentic evidence of its extension to the heirs female by CHARLES I., is wholly wanting. Unless the heirs of Mr. ALEXANDER have obtained better evidence than that which their father possessed, they will be unable to establish their rights to the Canadian fisheries.

MINOR TOPICS.

The paragraph in the foreign news this morning which will excite most general interest, is that which informs us of the death of AUBER. The aged composer lived long enough to see his country plunged in anarchy and civil war, and the society in which he so much delighted, and which delighted in him, broken up. The last year of AUBER'S life must have been a sad one. Nor is there an end even yet to the miseries of France. Paris holds out longer in the hands of the Commune than she did against the Germans. No doubt the Versailles army is not so numerous as that of VON MOLTKE, but to people at a distance it seems perfectly inexplicable that the Government has not managed to regain possession of the capital after all these months. Some progress is being made—but when the Commune *does* fall, there is reason to fear that horrible scenes will be witnessed in Paris.

The Democrats of Connecticut appear to have abandoned the revolutionary programme they had laid out for themselves, in the event of their not being permitted to count their Governor into office after the Tammany fashion. They have concluded, since they cannot help themselves, to let the legally-elected Governor peaceably take office; and we trust that they may derive instruction and profit from the time-honored ceremonies that are to be observed in Hartford to-morrow. To the Republican Party, as well as to all right-minded Democrats, the occasion will be one of unusual interest and significance; for it marks the triumph, not merely of JEWELL over ENGLISH, but of honesty over fraud in elections. The Republicans of the United States owe a debt of gratitude to their brethren in Connecticut for the complete and thorough manner in which they exposed to the world the election frauds by which modern Democracy seeks to attain power. Had they submitted quietly to the outrage, the frauds would have been repeated on a larger scale next time, and in a few years elections in Connecticut would be what they have long been in this City—a farce. If the Republicans of this State had contested HOFFMAN'S election in 1868, as suggested at the time by the Union League, they would doubtless have made out as clear a case for GRISWOLD as was made for JEWELL in Connecticut. The proof was abundant and overwhelming; but, with the usual apathy of the party here, the outrage on the elective franchise was permitted to pass unchallenged, and its perpetrators, emboldened by success, have now taken entire possession of the ballot-box, and usurped to themselves all the functions of Government.

Since the entrance of Mayor HALL into the Board of Police Commissioners, the influence of the "Ring" has even more plainly manifested itself, the consequence being, of course, a gradual demoralization of the force. First the Captains in the Department heard it whispered that a round dozen of them were to be "retired," in order to make room for favorites of the ruling politicians; then the Sergeants found themselves included in the movement, and now the entire Department is agitated by the rumor that a certain number of the patrolmen are to be removed. Every man, whether Captain, Sergeant or Patrolman, is now engaged in the pleasant employment of sounding his political friends, in hopes of securing immunity from the wholesale decapitation so confidently looked for by all. The natural consequence of this unsettled feeling is a neglect of duty by nearly every member of the force, and a decided deterioration in discipline. Can there be any stronger comment upon the baneful influences of the "Ring" than this? How can our citizens rely on the Police for protection in their lives or property, when a mere whisper of changes can so easily affect the entire Department, and make it useless for the purposes which render its existence so necessary in these lawless times?

The sentiment of the Canadian Press is much divided with regard to the Treaty of Washington. The portions of the document most discussed are those relating to the fisheries and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. With reference to the fisheries, the Press supporting the Government is not united, while the opposition is decidedly against it. The Halifax *Chronicle* says: "Our fisheries are to be purchased by the Americans for a settled price, to be determined upon by the arbitrators. It is a contemptible subterfuge, which will only excite a still more angry feeling." The sentiment in the fishing districts is against the treaty, while in the interior the reciprocity granted by it, and the enlarged market afforded, are regarded as of advantage to the Canadian fishermen, and a fair equivalent for the privileges given to the United States. The Montreal *Herald* (Independent) is decided in its approbation, and says the treaty is "a very comprehensive and honorable settlement of all differences known to exist between the two countries."

Japan is anxious for a higher civilization, and within the last few years has made considerable progress toward its attainment. According to Gov. ITO, Assistant Minister of Finance, who has been in this country several weeks studying our system of finance, this wish dates from the time of the Japanese expedition, when, listening to the advice of the United States representatives, Japan consented to open her ports to foreign trade. Previous to this, the people of Japan thought they had reached the highest civilization; but intercourse taught them their mistake, and they began to study that of Europe and America. From small beginnings a great advance has been made, and now the most capable men of Japan are studying and examining the financial, postal, and railroad systems of Europe and the United States. The policy of Japan is in strong contrast with that of China. While China is contented with ideas a thousand years old, Japan is sifting new ones, and adopting the most advanced.

The Tax-payers' Convention of South Carolina wisely avoided all discussion of political questions. It was called for the purpose of ascertaining the exact financial condition of the State; to investigate the charges of extravagance which have been brought against the State Administration, and if the condition of affairs was as bad as represented, to suggest a remedy. This duty has, apparently, been faithfully and temperately discharged. The investigation sustains the statement of Gov. SCOTT, made before the Convention assembled, that the debt of the State had been exaggerated, and that the charge of outrageous extravagance could not be maintained. There has been unnecessary expenditure of the public money, but the waste is nothing like that which was asserted by the partisan Press of the State. The declaration of the Convention that "the honor and funds of the State are lawfully pledged for the redemption" of the bonded indebtedness of the State, will strengthen its credit. The "era of good feeling," and the end of outrage, will soon come in the State of South Carolina if the moderation of the Convention is carried into political affairs.

OBITUARY.

Daniel Francois Esprit Auber.

A cable dispatch acquaints us with the fact of the death of DANIEL FRANCOIS ESPRIT AUBER, the eminent composer. He had almost attained his eighty-ninth year. Born at Caen, on the 29th day of January, 1782, he produced, at the Paris Opera Comique, in February, 1868, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," a work full of freshness and vivacity. His younger efforts were less impressive, or, at all events, less distinguished by good fortune in respect of popularity. He was intended to be a business man, but an irresistible leaning toward music impelled him to the undertaking of studies, the latest of which were conducted under the guidance of CHERUBINI. His first opera was brought out in 1813. It was a one-act composition, entitled "Le Séjour Militaire." It was not successful, and its ill-fate caused AUBER to avoid writing for the stage for some years. But in 1819, compelled by the loss of his father to subsist on the fruit of his labors as a composer and pianist, he once again appealed to the opinion of the public. "Le Testament" and "Les Billets Doux," then sung at the Salle Feydeau, were both received with coldness, and AUBER'S friends all but despaired of his future, when, in 1820, "La Bergère Châtelaine" headed the list of his triumphs. We shall only now enumerate those of M. AUBER'S operas known here by their score or by their title: "Le Maçon," produced in 1825, proved exceedingly attractive; then came "La Fiancée," in 1829; "Fra Diavolo," in 1830; "Le Cheval de Bronze," in 1835; "L'Ambassadrice," in 1836; "Le Domino Noir," in 1837; "Les Diamants de la Couronne," in 1841; "Haydée," in 1847; "La Circassienne," in 1861; "La Fiancée du Roi de Garbe," in 1864, and "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," in 1868. We omit a recapitulation of numerous less important works, and would class with greater accomplishments, "La Muette de Portici," often called "Masaniello," and sung in 1828 at the Grand Opera house. The dramatic power added to the melodic beauty of "La Muette," were immediately effective, and the air "Amour Sacré de la Patrie," becoming a second Marseillaise, was the signal for the outbreak of revolution when recited by NOURRIT at Brussels, on Aug. 25, 1830. Concerning the personal life of M. AUBER, there is little to be said. It has been given to few great men to enjoy the mental and physical health, the honors, and the reverence and love which were his lot until summoned away. Until the downfall of his country checked the gayety of the people, the gossip of the hour teemed with the genialities attributed to M. AUBER, and with incidents illustrative of his strength and wit. He became Director of the Paris Conservatory in 1842, and was promoted to a commandership of the Legion of Honor in 1861. He could even gather pleasure from the justice of the harshest critics. "France may have brought forth greater musicians, such as MEHUL," wrote the severe SCUDO, "but she has never found a composer more sympathetic, more inspired with her amiable, gay and rallying spirits, or more clever in expressing musically, not the profound sentiment of love and the stronger passions of the human heart, which are hardly in keeping with her temperament, but that exquisite gallantry which has reigned in the language and the action ever since the formation of polite society. AUBER possesses a joyous and ready imagination. He is an elegant musician, full of happy melody, and an exquisite harmonist. Were the last two acts of 'La Circassienne'—the last of his operas, written ten years since—equal to the first act, AUBER might have boasted of having written, when eighty years of age, one of his best operas." For the last few months, of course, little has been heard of M. AUBER. The voice of the cannon is still the loudest, and the moment has not yet come for the land to count her dead. But, doubtless, M. AUBER, in his latest hours, thought, as did the poet DESCHAMPS, buried a fortnight ago, that his life, to have ended in perfect felicity, should have had an earlier close. After the capitulation of Paris, EMILE DESCHAMPS could not restrain this expression of patriotic grief: "Ah!" said he to some friends, "I have lived too long." Alas! he lived long enough to see the greater horror of civil war succeed to national defeat.

The Frightful Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Buenos Ayres.

The causes of the yellow fever, which is now raging with such terrible fatality in Buenos Ayres, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, are discussed in the *Standard* of that city. That journal concludes that its rapid spread is largely due to the filthy condition of the place, and it says:

"There is no drainage in the city, and its foundations are completely honeycombed with vaults, &c. The houses are square blocks with courts or spaces within. These are no back doors in their dwellings, and everything has to go in and come out at the front door. There is a box in very house into which all the sweepings of the rooms, all that is left in the kitchen, such as bones, pieces of meat, &c., are thrown. And meat is so cheap there that the bones are not scraped quite as closely as they are here; and the consequence is, much flesh finds its way into these boxes, is decomposed soon in that climate, and when the police carts come after these boxes in the morning there is necessarily a bad smell all over the city. These boxes, or their contents, are dumped not far away, and the consequence is that a death-dealing miasma is constantly arising from these heaps. The city is like a city of the dead; the streets silent and deserted, and more than half the population have fled. Business is at a standstill. It is rumored that a decree will be passed to close every establishment in the city, and send all the people outside. The greatest mortality continues among the poorer classes of Italians and natives. Nothing can exceed the misery and desolation which meet the view on all sides."

THE CHURCHES.

Sunday Services and Sermons in This City and Brooklyn.

Dedication of a New Methodist Episcopal Church at Harlem—Baccalaureate Sermon Before the Columbia College Law School—Topics of Interest Treated in Various Pulpits.

A BEAUTIFUL TEMPLE.

Dedication of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem—Sermon of Bishop Janes—$36,500 Raised in a Day.

St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, Harlem, was opened for public service, for the first time, yesterday morning. The beautiful edifice was crowded with a fashionable audience, who occupied all the seats and standing room both on the floor and in the galleries, and even overflowed into the lobby. After the chant the ritual service of dedication was read by Rev. HENRY B. RIDGAWAY, pastor of the Church. BISHOP SIMPSON, who had been expected to preach, having sent word that he was too unwell to come, Bisop JANES delivered the sermon.

Bishop JANES spoke of the universality of God's rule. He rules all the Governments of the earth, and when His dominion shall be extended as prophecy has foretold it, will fill all the earth. God's rule is love. He hears all and grants His countenance to all who come to Him. If we cannot join the grand congregations we can at least come to Him personally or socially. Social worship is the highest form of worship. In this world we need to come personally to the mercy-seat. In the social meetings of the week, and at the family altar, are the highest services to God. Concerning conversions, Bishop JANES said: The inspiration in conversion must come from the heart, and not from the reason. We may reason on religious subjects, compare ourselves with others, decide that this one is moral, and that one religious, that this one is good and that one bad, and yet there is no conviction of sin. This is wrong; the standard is wrong; we must compare ourselves not with other men, but with the one great standard, God, and then in comparision with His goodness we shall feel our weaknesses and wickednesses as they are, and not as we have supposed them to be. When we are once thus convinced of sin, our hearts are touched and God's law reveals to us the plan of salvation. As in the case of Isaiah, in the very moment of deepest self-abasement and misery, the spirit of the Lord comes down upon us, and the work of regeneration commences. Pardoned and regenerated, forgiven and sanctified, and the witness of it in the heart. Oh! the effect of such a conversion. To feel that our sin is forgiven and our heart renewed. What a wonderful blessing it is. But to attain it the heart must be touched. Appeals to the reason are inefficient. It is this inspiration which comes forth out of the heart which brings men into the Church; which inspires men to labor, suffer and die for the Church; which brings our young men into the work of the ministry. When a young man is filled full of this spirit he does not stop for the labors and hardship which may be before him, but he enters at once into the Church, and he does it at the time of his conversion. He does not wait six or seven years, till he has failed in every other occupation, and then conclude that the Lord has called him to the ministry, but he throws himself heart and soul into the work at once. This is the inspiration which takes our men and women into the Sunday-school; which makes men rise up at once when there is a call for money, and say, Lord, here am I. If we have not this we have not the religion of God. It is this kind of spirit by which men are saved, and not by sacramental religion. May that spirit inspire this church, may it direct every service, may it be with the pastor, with the workers of the Sunday-school, even with the trustees who have charge of the funds; and may it descend upon all here, and make each one a temple to God for His service.

The Rev. Mr. IVES, of Utica, a gentleman who is said to have assisted at the dedication of over six hundred Methodist churches, followed Bishop JANES with a brief exhibit of the financial situation of the congregation. The whole church establishment, including the land, parsonage, organ, parlor furniture, &c., has cost $123,000. The consummation of such a magnificent work he thought highly creditable to a congregation that was small in number and by no means remarkable for wealth. Forty-six thousand five hundred dollars had been realized toward the cost of the church; $40,000 it had been decided to fund as debt, and the remainder, $36,500 must be raised by contributions at once. Secretaries were then appointed and under the dexterous guidance of Mr. IVES the astonishing sum of more than $33,000 was raised upon the spot in contributions ranging from $10 to $2,000. Further contributions were handed in during the day, which more than made up the whole sum required. In the interval between the services the large number of visitors from the lower part of the island and elsewhere were most elegantly and hospitably entertained by the members of the congregation. In the afternoon Rev. Mr. IVES preached to another very large congregation on "The Glorious Gospel of Christ." Mr. IVES gave many moving illustrations of the wonderful effects of the Gospel in conversions. "I hope," said he, "that St. James' will be a reviving church. The Methodist faith originally started in a revival. WESLEY was no heretic. He did not wish to interfere with the doctrine of the church; that was well enough. I think we are on the Methodist track just as far as we have the revival spirit.

In the evening, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of Washington, preached, and the formal dedication was had. Bishop JANES officiated. The pews in the church will be rented to-night, at 7½ o'clock, and to-morrow night a grand organ exhibition and concert will take place in the church, under the direction of W. R. JOHNSTON, assisted by the eminent organist, Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, and E. G. JARDINE.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Potter Before the Graduating Class of Columbia College Law School.

Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., delivered the annual Baccalaureate sermon before the Graduating Class of the Columbia College Law School, last evening, at the Chapel of the Holy Savior, on East Twenty-fifty-street. The church was filled with the students and their friends, and after the usual evening service had been read, Dr. POTTER gave as his text the following passage from the third chapter of Paul's Epistle to Titus: "Bring Zenas, the lawyer, and Apollos, on their journey diligently, that nothing be wanting unto them." It would seem, he said, that from the earliest day the Christian Church numbered among its disciples representatives from all classes of society, and among these it was not strange that there should be found members of the legal profession. Indeed, the character of the early Church was such that it received into its midst every variety of occupation, and, instead of rejecting anything, they sought, by assimilating it, to honor, elevate and purify it. In this letter, which was sent to the Bishop of Crete, it does not state what the nature of the errand is; but, as Apollos was a missionary, it was doubtless intended that he should accompany him; for in the many tours which the missionaries made through the country, although they tried in every way to conform themselves to the power then in authority, it often happened that difficulties arose between them and the believers in the older faiths. It is, therefore, very reasonable to suppose that they thought it expedient to send with Apollos one educated in the requirements of the law, so that they might know how far to venture in their preaching. Even if he did some preaching on his own account, it was probably none the worse because he was a lawyer. His position, however, offers a theme for us this evening, for, as in days gone by, the cause of God still needs the services of men trained and experienced in judging closely of abstract right and wrong. It is not necessary that they should abandon their profession, in which they are aptly termed the ministers of the law. What could be higher? We know now that all the world is under the reign of law, and what higher duty could there be than to be the interpreters of this universal and positive ruling in the hearts and actions of men? Does not this vindicate the sacredness of the law? Accept, then, the high profession into which you are about to enter; it presents prizes which are well worth striving for. In this day, when the political arena calls for and corrupts so much of the talent of the country, it is well to bear in mind that the rewards offered by ambition, cupidity and the lust for victory are not in the end satisfactory. Then, too, although in all ages there has been great corruption in the Judiciary and wickedness among the governing classes, it is reserved for this generation to so far degrade all principles of justice as to band together both the Judiciary and the Legislature, and in this manner force unjust laws upon the people against their will. Who can calculate the influence for evil of a Judge on the bench who is ready for money to break any oath of impartiality; or who can estimate the immense amount of good which an honorable, just man so situated is capable of? Finally let me say that you can serve the cause of God not only by the integrity with which you live out your profession, but by actively taking part in the charities of the day, many of which greatly need the oversight of a keenly-trained mind to prevent their utter failure. In the early days of the Church it was customary to have lay preachers, and I earnestly hope that the custom may be revived, and that before long we may have eminent lawyers, with large, catholic ideas, coming into the pulpit to give practical views on religious subjects. That will be a glorious day; but be it yours, gentlemen of the graduating class, to preach Christ in your offices, and act worthily of Him in your lives. Then, when that great trial day comes, which to all of you must be the most momentous event that will ever happen to you; when you stand trembling before the judgment seat of God, you can say, "If God be on our side, who can be against us? It is Christ that justifieth; who is it that condemneth?"

THE POWER OF FAITH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church.

An immense congregation assembled yesterday morning at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Forty-first-street, to hear Rev. Dr. J. P. NEWMAN, from Washington. The sermon was from Paul's declaration, 2 Timothy, i., 12: "I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." After picturing the positions of Paul and Timothy, the Doctor referred to the interpretations put on the phrase "what I have committed unto him," and the great importance of his knowledge and persuasion being reliable to the sources of knowledge, external and internal, senses and consciousness. He dwelt on the evidence proving the reliability of our senses and of the mental operations by which we hold communication with the outer world, and on the fact that though the process can't be explained, the fact can't be denied. As to the reliability of our physical senses, he said the eye, the ear, the smell, the taste and the touch may each be at fault, but as a rule their testimony is reliable. God ordained it should be so, and it is so. Society, recognizing the fact on the testimony of the eye, condemns the murderer to death and the forger to a long imprisonment. The whole system of natural science is based on the reliability of man's physical senses. The astronomer from his observatory deduces laws which the navigator so trusts that he commits himself to the trackless deep, depending on their reliability for his safety. The same reliance is placed in the deductions which the chemist, geologist and the physician draw from the testimony of their senses, while all history is but the record of what man has seen and heard, applying the rule thus recognized by society to the Apostles. He contended we were equally bound to believe the testimony of the Apostles. As to HUME's argument against miracles, their being incredible because contrary to experience, he said HUME assumed that he was ubiquitous, and asserted the unchangeability of the laws of nature; but he was under the necessity of relying on a testimony of other men that these laws are so, and he only received the evidence that agreed with his theory, and rejected that opposed to it. In this lay his fallacy; besides he was attempting to prove a negative, which is as impossible as it is illogical. He concluded, therefore, that when Paul said "I know," his testimony was unquestionably reliable. Referring to the change of attack on the part of infidelity as against Christians to the form in which it now appears, that of the assertion that the witnesses were deceived, he pointed out the importance of vindicating the reliability of the evidence of the men chosen to be witnesses of the truth, and maintained that the testimony of our mental operations was equally reliable with that of our phyical senses. Applying this rule to the Christian life, he pictured the clear joyous consciousness of peace and the assured hope of the life to come as equally reliable with any other act of consciousness and showed the identity of the feeling in the breast of the returning prodigal and the pardoned sinner, and the entire reliability of each. He illustrated this point most strikingly by reference to LUTHER and others, and to the testimony of the dying, and concluded that when Paul says, "I know" and "am persuaded," his testimony cannot be gainsayed. Men may not be able to combat the satire of VOLTAIRE, the sophistry of HUME, the ethnology of AGASSIZ, the arithmetic of COLENSO, or the materialism of HUXLEY, but the testimony of their own consciousness is paramount evidence of the truth. It is said, give us mathematical demonstration. But a man may not be quite sure of the correctness of such a demonstration, who cannot doubt for a moment that he loves his wife; and he strongly advised that they should not be driven by scientists or others to abandon this unassailable evidence of the truth of Christianity. Referring to the power this persuasion gave Paul, he said the power of American Methodism was in the testimony of its members as to their religious consciousness, and that so far as men preached thoughts in place of feelings, they were as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Clergymen should be educated to the highest degree, but their true triumphs lay, not in teaching philosophy, but in their baptism by the Holy Ghost from on high. Happiness flows out, not in—man is happy not for what he possesses but for what he is, and the Christian life is as a well springing up in the soul, not in external influences, but in a well-founded consciousness of trust in God and hope in Jesus Christ.

METHODS OF PROVIDENCE.

Discourse by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

"Methods or agencies of Providence," formed the subject of Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM's discourse, at Lyric Hall, yesterday. There was, he said, more in the word "Providence" than the word expressed. What they called Providence was the reserved force of the world, the unmanifest perfection of the Divine justice of the truth which had never yet found utterance. Every power was an agent of God, but the chief of all agencies was the human. Man was the great revealer and organizer of Providence; humanity the grand agency of Providence in human affairs. The will of God was that the world should be redeemed, that evil should be eradicated; that justice and peace, rectitude and love should every where prevail. Providence was always aiming at that, but the only forces by which it can be brought to pass was human forces. The speaker referred to the anniversaries held during the past week, and asked what did they all amount to. The world rolled on in the same sinful state as before, but they were bound to believe that the anniversaries brought a power of divine light on the world which was not lost. A large number of the anniversary meetings were held by evangelical Christians, whose object was to make all men and women Christian believers and Christian people—to grapple with the individual soul, to kindle in each a new fire of love to burn up every earthly desire. Those churches dealing thus with individual souls had nothing to do with the wrongs of society, with intemperance, prostitution or labor reform. They say they go at the root of all evil, and that if they cast out sin they regenerate society. But if religion were the sole agency of Providence, all their reform societies should be abolished at once, but it was absolutely impossible and inconceivable that any or all forms of religion could do the work of Providence. It was impossible, it never could be done; the selfishness, the cupidity and the numerous interests which engage mankind, make such a thing impossible. Religion cannot grapple with the palpable wrongs of this world, but it can make the burden of life less difficult. It was one of the great agencies of mankind. The reverend gentleman next alluded to the moral reformers, and said they were agents of Providence, sent into the world to do their work. The moral reformers say all that was needed was, that man should be just to each other, and recognize each others' rights and wrongs. They appeal to the moral sentiment, but there was no universal moral sentiment, it was to be created. The speaker next referred to the peace movement, and the temperance movement, and said their failure was caused by the moral sentiment not having a key to the actual problem. He next glanced at the evils of usury, and of the social evil, and said that where attempts had been made by legislation to put them down, that they invariably ended in failure. The laws of nature cannot be interfered with, but if they can make hearts warm, and establish a feeling of brotherhood, and implant a social responsibility, then indeed they will be the agents of Providence.

OTHER SERVICES.

The Moral Condition of Humanity—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—A Few Words in Favor of Flowers in the Church.

The development and present moral status of the human race formed the theme of Mr. BEECHER's discourse in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Before the sermon, however, and in connection with an announcement that on Wednesday of next week the annual floral concert would take place, he said: It has become so much a matter of course for us to have flowers in the church that their presence has ceased to be a subject for comment, but I remember when they were first introduced, what looks of surprise and perplexity they produced on the faces of many. For there was an impression that the church should be entirely unlike every other place, not only in being separate for the worship of God, but in being more gloomy and uncomfortable than any other place. The old-fashioned Puritan churches, certainly the one in which I was brought up, laid the foundation for the practice of patience as much as any institution I ever knew. Not only were they without flowers or beauty of any kind in Summer, but without stoves in Winter. This, however, is not in accordance with the spirit of our religion, and, though it may be necessary occasionally, at certain stages of the world's history, when men are called upon to do great things by stepping out of the regular processes of civilized life, it is not to be forgotten that the spirit of the New Testament is social, sweet, and cheerful. I think, if there is in the world a book that specially begets a tendency to light and beauty, it is the New Testament; and, of all the words recorded there, none are more filled with a love for simplicity in nature than those of the Lord Jesus Christ. And, since He was pleased in his discourses to make them symbols of instruction; and, since He made the birds of the air and all the products of the field to be channels for the conveyance of Divine truth, we need not be ashamed to employ them in the same way. I should be glad if every young person brought up in this congregation were so imbued with a love for these incarnations of beauty that when the most inconspicuous of flowers should present itself by the roadside, it would make him think of his church, and that of his home and his childhood; so that every Summer should renew those symbols that by the fortune of his education have become associated with the happiest days of his life. I desire not to make the church gorgeous, but I do desire to see it made happy. I desire to see it resemble the household in all the sweet familiarities of life and interchange of affections. I do not object to veneration and awe, but these, I hold, should be reserved for special occasions. The spirit of the Christian religion is not awe, but liberty in love; it is cheer, hope, faith and radiance. Our churches should shine, not gloom.

Among other features of interest in the service were the baptism of twenty children, most of whom were infants. They all appeared to look upon the ceremony with pleasure, and contrary to childish custom, made no objection to the use of the water.

Mr. BEECHER chose for his text the eighth and tenth verses inclusive of the second chapter of Ephesians: "For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God. Not of works lest any man should boast. For we are his workmanship created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them."

After referring by way of illustration to the fact that the Apostle Paul seemed to have a conception of possible manhood far beyond any of the notions of morality which prevailed in his time, Mr. BEECHER argued that character was not to be wrought out by human volition, but was to be the workmanship of God.

"No Room For the Lord"—Sermon by Rev. D. Hepworth.

At the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, yesterday, Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH preached a sermon entitled "No Room For the Lord." Taking for his text the second chapter and seventh verse of St. Luke: "And there was no room for them in the inn," the preacher first drew a picture of the arrival of Joseph and Mary, the poor travelers, at the inn in Bethlehem, and their rather inhospitable reception, and remarked upon the wonderful fact that on the morrow two suns arose, each glorious in its sphere, one to enlighten the physical darkness of the world, and the other to throw a divine ray over the dark spiritual places of the earth. There was no room for Christ in the inn. In these days it was too often the case that there was no room for Christ in the hearts of man. He appealed for admission, promising to sweeten tempers, to assuage griefs, to sanctify joys, to bring us to the Father, but men still refused Him, or rather postponed receiving Him—postponed the great matter of conversion—until they found out that to-morrow comes not. Death would not be put off. All in their spiritual rags, with trunks unpacked, death took men and brought them face to face with the Great Mystery. Then would the things of this life appear like phantoms, and the things of the other world—faith, truth, honor, love—would be the grand realities. Christ knocked at the door of the business man, promising to make his business more prosperous—to teach him how to make wealth honestly if it be good for him—but was often refused. A young man with wealth perhaps makes a resolution that after ten years of free enjoyment of the world, he will admit Christ, but turn, from him in the present—most likely forever! Christ appealed to the atheist and the profligate—too often in vain. There were men in this City—he trusted none such were present; nay, he would recall that word and hope that if there were such men they were present—men who had become morally callous. Christ appealed to them—alas, too often in vain! Would not that ship Captain be mad who refused to take a compass on his voyage across the ocean? Suppose a mathematician should ignore Euclid or a surveyor the theodolite—should not we count them insane? If a man refused to be vaccinated, and afterward died of small-pox, would it not serve him right? Men were dealing thus foolishly with Christ every day. But men must either admit or reject Christ. They must choose one way or the other of living. He said nothing against the honest endeavor to make money—for money was necessary—but the only genuine coin in this world was that which had the image and superscription of Christ upon it. Pleasure was right in itself, but it must be of the kind which left no sting or remorse behind. Christ must be received. No matter to what church a man belonged; if he received Christ he was right. A man might believe a creed as long as from there to the City Hall, and yet be a hypocrite. Christ came to the world out of love and pity for man, and He bore the cross that man might live—perchance that some in that assembly might, even to-night, give their hearts to Him.

Anniversary Sermon of Rev. R. S. MacArthur at Calvary Baptist Church.

Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR preached his first anniversary sermon at the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Twenty-third-street, yesterday morning, to a large congregation. He took his text from the 116th Psalm, 17th verse: "I will offer to thee sacrifices of thanksgiving." His opening remarks were on thankfulness to God at all times for His goodness and mercy. God, he said, takes away friends. We cannot see for what object, but there certainly is one. He lays up treasures in heaven, and we must have the spirit of humble submission to His will. The next point was the life of each one present during the past year, since he preached his first sermon there. What was it? God knew, and kept a record of each one, good or bad. When he preached his first sermon in that church, on the words, "Bear ye one another's burdens," he told them of his weakness in body to fulfill his duties; he asked their help, and it was given, but there were numerous disappointments, and he had to bear with a great deal of patience, but he retired to his chamber and prayed God to strengthen him, and God heard and answered his prayers and allowed him to see the fruit of his labors. He was now conscious of a feeling entirely new to him, that of a love as pastor of a church. It was a strange and wondrous love, one that put him in sympathy with Paul and John Knox and others; it was a precious love, and he hoped it would always grow in his heart. He then spoke on the material prosperity of the church: churches must have money to support them, but there were some who spent their money on music and decorations, which might be better appropriated to the poor at home and abroad. He urged his hearers to declare themselves on the Lord's side.

RELIGION IN WASHINGTON.

Extract from the Sermon of Rev. Dr. Rankin Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Rev. Dr. RANKIN, of the First Congregational Church, today preached a most excellent and practical sermon on the duty and character of obedience to God, from the text, Matthew, seventh chapter and twenty-second verse, "Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name, and in thy name cast out devils, and in thy name done many wonderful works." The object of the sermon was to show the fallacy of depending upon what we do for Christ, instead of upon what Christ does for us, and to illustrate the difference between acts of obedience to God from habit and those inspired by earnest desire. He said:

Acts of outward obedience to God may spring from the power of habit. There are hundreds of thousands of people, that are in the habit of saying the Lord's Prayer, that daily call God their father. They have formed the habit of doing this in their childhood. They kneel alone at their bedside and repeat the words long ago taught them by their mother, now, perhaps, in heaven; they have done it for years; they have done it on land and on sea, in peace and in war. It may be exactly so with some other forms of prayer, with some other religious duties. Habit holds us to their performance, and yet they may never have been religious acts in which they really engaged. It is a great thing to have the power of habit on the right side, I admit, and yet religion is something more than the habit of doing what Christians do. So far as the eye of man can discern, I may do the very things that a Christian does, and be no Christian at all. I may do them better than he does them, and be no Christian at all. An act of outward obedience to the commandments of the Savior may spring from a desire to be thought well of by Christian people, by pastor, Sabbath-school teacher, parents, Christian friends. I will not say that this is always an unworthy motive, but when it exists by itself, when there is no higher motive, of course it is no evidence of Christian character. This discussion shows us the importance of sincerity in all our acts of obedience. As a man thinketh in his heart, so is his obedience. It is false or genuine, just as his heart determines. True obedience is evidence of Christian character. We ought, therefore, to make our obedience true; to put truth and life and love into it. Everything that we do for our Lord and Master ought to be done heartily as to Him, and not to man.

In conclusion Dr. RANKIN said:

The man who enters into the many noble and Christian activities of the present day for the purpose of making good his claim to heaven will find at last that the Master never knew him. Building upon acts of obedience, upon Christian activities as a foundation, is building upon the sand instead of building upon the rock. Nothing that mortal builds can stand there. Let all Christians be active and engaged in good works; but let them do it out of the abundance of a heart penitent, trustful, rejoicing in the grace that there is in Christ Jesus, and always feeling and saying of their best works, "We are unprofitable servants, we have done that which was our duty to do."

A MADMAN IN CHURCH.

Murderous Assault—A Terrible Scene—Excitement Among the Congregation—A Call for "Lynch Law."

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, JOHN GIBNEY, a native of Ireland, thirty-five years of age, who lives in Seventh-avenue, near Fiftieth-street, and is a stone-cutter by trade, entered the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street. He walked up the aisle for some distance and as he had neglected to take off his hat, JAMES MCLARNEY, the sexton, called his attention to the fact and asked him to remove it. GIBNEY replied to the request by making a lunge at MCLARNEY with a jack-knife, but his blow took effect upon MICHAEL CURLEY, who happened to be nearest to him, and the point of the knife was buried and broken off in the forehead of the unfortunate man. His deadly assault naturally created the wildest confusion in the congregation, and while the females shrieked in terror, a number of the males made a rush upon the assailant. GIBNEY, however, drew a large ax from under his coat, stood at bay and threatened to brain the first man who should lay hands upon him. The cry of "Lynch him," then sprang with terrible earnestness and almost simultrneously from hundreds of lips. By some means a rope was secured and in a moment more the infuriated man would have been dragged from the church, and suspended to the first convenient object; but at this critical instant Officer HITCHMAN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, rushed in, and interposed himself between GIBNEY and the maddened congregation. Being thus given a moment for reflection, the outraged multitude became quiet, and GIBNEY was taken, without difficulty, from the church by the officer, and immediately afterward to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up to await arraignment this morning at the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of felonious assault. CURLEY, the wounded man, was taken to a neighboring drug-store, where the knife-point was extracted, and it being found that the wound was not of a serious nature he was permitted to go home. The affair caused almost unbounded excitement, not only among those present at the Church, but among all classes in the vicinity, and the examination of the assailant will doubtless attract large crowds to the Police Court this morning.

During the afternoon the prisoner was visited in his cell by Dr. SWAN, and was so greatly excited as to raise serious doubts of his sanity. He indulged in the most abusive language concerning the clergy of the church, and declared that he took the ax with him to cut down the image of the Savior, which he seemed to think was profaned in the church. He afterward avowed the same purpose to the parish priest, who also called upon him, and he shocked the clergyman by the violence and obscenity of the epithets which he hurled upon him. It was generally believed, from the conduct and language of the prisoner, that he was a maniac.

SUNDAY AT CENTRAL PARK.

Bright Weather and Cheerful Scenes—The People There, and How They Spent the Day.

Central Park on a May Sunday! The scene has often been described, and yet there is something about it that always seems new. One does not recognize the same forms and faces in the ever-shifting crowd which pours this bright morning through all the approaches into the sylvan inclosure as passed and repassed each other last Spring. but even if one did, there would still be enough of novelty in the ever-changing fashions of dress and circumstance to chime in with the general idea of a new scene. Today the sky is cloudless, and the air balmy, though freshened with a lively breeze at times. The Park looks gay in its new Spring attire, the sward green as an emerald, the early flowers spreading forth their petals to the sunlight, the trees adorning themselves with leafy verdure. But gayer yet is the throng of people who have come hither to take their seventh-day walk, throwing off the dusty garments of the week and putting on all the bright colors of the season.

One meets with all kinds of people in the Sunday crowd, but it does not take a great deal of discrimination to see that by far the majority belong to that order which is dignified—not as in some countries, degraded—by manual toil. There is no place on this continent, probably, where one can see so much of the bright side of human nature as in Central Park on a fine Sunday; bright because almost everybody appears cheerful, and bright because of that evident *bonhommie*, politeness, general good behavior, or whatever you may please to call it, which marks a state of society where each one feels that all have general rights, and, therefore, learns to respect those of his neighbor as well as to maintain his own. As the well-dressed crowd pours in and distributes itself through the various familiar ways of this beautiful park, one is tempted to look out for a few familiar faces and forms, if only for the sake of knowing that each group of characters is represented, as it is almost sure to be where people may be counted as they pass to and fro by the thousand—aye, by the ten thousand.

Here is our well-known and much-esteemed friend, young paterfamilias, with wife and babies, each parent carrying one. There are not many members of the old paterfamilias species to be seen today. Old folks do not patronize the Park on Sundays so much as young ones. Indeed, one cannot but be struck with the general aspect of youthfulness in the throng—very few gray hairs. There is our friend Mr. Pink-of-Perfection, dressed as precise as ever, perhaps with a lady upon his arm, and a flower in his button-hole. There is a tribe of merry girls, feeling probably very much like young zebras, and hardly restrained from romping on the grass by a sense of the proprieties. There are groups of noisy, rattle-brained young men—none the worse, perhaps, for being a little disposed to noise—throwing glances right and left at the pretty faces all round. What a study there is of faces as one passes along! There are merry faces and sad faces, sentimental faces, and grave faces, benevolent faces and selfish faces, &c. What a host of individual histories and romances might be written after a philosophic stroll through Central Park on a bright Sunday afternoon. By the way—why in the name of patience, except on the Darwinian hypothesis, is there always such a crush to see monkeys wherever there are monkeys to be seen and human beings to see them? The monkeys have splendid opportunities today of studying the future of their race, if they only have the wit to apprehend the case. As for the keeper, poor fellow, he was not to be envied; what with urging the crowd along and keeping order among the lower animals.

There was any amount of boating on the lake, and a large amount of money must have been received for the privilege of floating about under an awning before crowds of spectators, waiting for their turn to come round. The carriage-drive and the bridle-way were not patronized very extensively, as is often the case. On the whole, however, Sunday in Central Park was yesterday a very pleasant one—a happy specimen, no doubt, of many future days in the same famous locality.

Another Street-Car Outrage.

On Saturday evening JACOB GOLDSTEIN, residing in Nineteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, got on a Second-avenue car, and gave a dollar bill to the conductor, PATRICK FARLEY, telling him to take his fare out of it. When GOLDSTEIN, who is sixty-three years of age, was getting off the car, he asked for his change, The conductor turned on the old man, used a torrent of abusive and disgusting epithets toward him, and ended by knocking him off the car. The ruffian was arrested and arraigned yesterday morning at the Yorkville Police Court. Poor old GOLDSTEIN was at home suffering from the injuries inflicted on him. His assailant was released from custody by Alderman PLUNKETT on $300 bail. The bondsman was "Hon." MICKEY FAY.

A Model Hospital Ship.

The Quarantine Commissioners have, during the present season, entirely refitted the ex-steamer *Illinois*, and made her a model hospital ship. Her engines and boilers have been entirely removed, and 600 tons of stone ballast put in the lower hold to steady her. A thirty-horse power engine and boiler has been placed on the berth-deck amidships, which will furnish power to pump the vessel out and to work the fresh-water condenser, which supplies the fresh water for drinking, culinary and bathing purposes. The spar-deck is clear fore and aft, except two companion-way houses. The masts have been removed, and a flag-staff placed at the bow and stern. Large ports have been cut in the side, admitting plenty of air and light on the main-deck. These ports are 4 feet by 3 feet. There are also two large gang-way ports, each 6 feet by 5 feet, so that an entrance is had on both sides of the vessel. The lower hold is used for store-rooms. There are three large back rooms for the use of the patients. Twelve patent sinks, arranged upon a novel plan; one kitchen, capable of supplying 1,000 patients with food, and another for the use of the surgeon and his staff. The berth-deck, as arranged, forms a splendid pair of wards, over 300 feet in length by 40 feet in width and 7 feet in height. The after part of the main deck is set apart for the use of the surgeon in charge and his assistants, and is fitted with saloon, state-rooms, dispensary, &c. Outside this cabin, on either side, are a series of rooms or special wards for convalescents, and keepers' apartments. This deck is to be used for the promenade of convalescents, and has on it mess-rooms, and is provided with settees and other comforts for the patients. The after part of the spar deck will be covered with an awning. As arranged, the *Illinois* can accommodate in cots, with a wide space between them, over 300 patients, and could if necessity required, take care of 1,000 sick. The vessel has been painted chocolate color, with a broad yellow band running around her. The wood-work on the main deck is painted, while that of the berth-deck or ward-rooms is white-washed. Heavy moorings have been provided for her, and six boats will be suspended from her davits. She has been fitted up under the superintendence of JERE SIMONSON, her original builder. The *Illinois* was built for Commodore VANDERBILT's California line, and was at one time commanded by Captain now Admiral BOGGS, United States Navy. She will be ready to take up her station in the Lower Quarantine about the 20th inst.

The "Gagging" Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *quasi* defense in the *Herald* of today, of the infamous "Act amending the Code," must satisfy all that the Democratic Party seriously contemplates securing the Governor's signature to the bill. In this view, the great danger to the liberty of the citizen and the Press becomes alarmingly apparent, and lest it should be said that we allowed ourselves to be "bound hand and foot," without trying to protect our liberties, I again trespass on your space. I confine my observations to the contempt section of the law, as that section is aimed especially at the liberty of a free Press. I lay down this as the law regarding the punishment for contempts at common law. At common law, the Courts have power to punish as for a contempt any publication pending a suit which reflects upon the Court, the jury, the parties, the officers of the Court, or the counsel engaged in the trial. I use exactly the language of the decisions in this country.

This was the law of United States Courts before the passage of the act of Congress, March 2, 1831, (4th Stat. 487.) See PECK's trial, 1 BURR's trial 335, HOLLINGSWORTH *vs.* DUANE, Wall 77. The *Herald* cites the old Judiciary act of Sept. 24, 1789, and calls that act "the great barrier and check to a despotic or arbitrary or capricious exercise of this contempt power."

But the trial of Judge PECK demonstrated that it was not a great check or barrier to this despotic use of power, and Congress found that legislation was necessary to protect the citizen and the Press, and at the conclusion of PECK's trial (Jan. 31, 1831,) a bill was prepared and passed, March 2, 1831,) the entire object of the bill being to present a perfect check to just such arbitrary use of power as had been exercised by PECK. The *Herald* entirely ignores this act, which is now the law of the United States Courts, and provides "the power of the several Courts of the United States to issue attachments and inflict summary punishments for contempts of Court, shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the misbehavior of any person or persons in the presence of the said Courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice; the misbehavior of any officers of the said Courts in their official transactions, and the disobedience or resistance by any officer of the said Courts, or any other person or persons, to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command of the said Courts." The *Herald* claims, because PECK was acquitted by a vote of 22 to 21, that the trial proves nothing. That trial proves, first this, that under the act of Sept. 24, 1789, Judge PECK had the common law power to punish as for a contempt the publication of an article reflecting on the rulings of his Court, and on that ground he was acquitted. This was the argument used by his defenders, and, to meet this argument, the act of March 2, 1831, was passed. The *Herald* holds that if the Judges have this common law power to punish for contempts, it will secure for them a respect that is not now generally conceded, and that a perfect check to a despotic use of this power is to be found in impeachment. Then, according to the *Herald*, if Judge BARNARD imprisons an editor for publishing the proceedings of his Court, entire redress is to be had by impeaching him in "Boss TWEED's Legislature." If the *Herald* believes this to be a just and proper law, why does it not come out and say so? All the Republican Press stigmatize it as the most infamous legislation that ever disgraced the statutes of any country. The Democratic Press, notably the *Herald*, does not express an opinion of the law, but seeks to blind the people by explaining, and resorting to sophistry and blind quotations, making a sort of *quasi* defense, and damning it with faint praise. P.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, May 14.

BASE-BALL.

Games to be Played This Week—Notes.

The following are the dates of the meetings on the ball-fields in this vicinity arranged for this week:

Monday—Mutual *vs.* Warren, on the Union Grounds.

Tuesday—Star *vs.* Junior Amity, on the Capitoline Grounds.

Tuesday—Warren *vs.* Fisk nine, on the Champion Grounds, Jersey City.

Tuesday—Mutual *vs.* Tony Pastor, on the Union Grounds.

Tuesday—Opening game of Gotham Club, at Hoboken.

Wednesday—Rosedale *vs.* Field, at Prospect Park.

Thursday—Eckford *vs.* Silver Star, on Union Grounds.

Thursday—Athletic *vs.* Jasper, on Capitoline Grounds.

Friday—Excelsior *vs.* Field, on Capitoline Grounds.

Saturday—Mutual *vs.* Yale College nine, on Union Grounds.

On Saturday the professional Eckfords and amateur Stars of Brooklyn played practice matches with junior nines, the one on the Union Grounds and the other on the Capitoline. The Eckfords won by 73 to 0, and the Stars by 75 to 2. Both were regular muffin displays at the bat, but some very excellent fielding was shown. No good batting is shown when such large scores are made, simply for the reason that knocking the ball about the field for three and four bases at a time, when the ball is pitched just where it can be hit easily, is no batting worthy of the name, but simple school-boy play. Such contests as these afford no practice to either nine, and are not worth witnessing. Such games as those with the Flyaways and Silver Stars are. CUMMINGS pitched for the Stars. The Eckfords play the Athletics today at Philadelphia.

The Olympic Club, of Washington, are now on their tour West. On Friday they played the Live Oaks, in Cincinnati, and won by a score of 39 to 6. On Saturday they played, at Cleveland, with the Forest City nine, and won by a score of 12 to 8. Today they are to play the Kekiongas at Fort Wayne.

The Eagle Club are to meet to-morrow night at JOHN GOLDIE's, No. 116 Nassau-street. Mr. C. H. WILSON is the new President of the Club, and JAMES PHILLIPS Secretary.

The Mutuals are to play with the Warrens today, not the Flyaways, and they play the Tony Pastors to-morrow.

The Harvard nine played the crack nine of Brown University, on Saturday, and won, by a score of 42 to 10.

The Gotham Club will meet at the Elysian Fields, to-morrow, for their opening game.

The Washington Nationals had a visit from the Pastimes of Baltimore, and the Nationals defeated the Pastimes in a game by a score of 27 to 19.

The Chicagos played their first game with the Kekiongas of Fort Wayne on Saturday, and won by a score of 14 to 5. The score at the close of the fifth innings stood at 11 to 2 in favor of the Chicagos.

The officials of the Police and Health officers had a meeting on the ball field at Hoboken on Saturday and the result was the success of the Healthy nine by a score of 57 to 34. The runs earned in the game were 7 to 5 only.

The Putnams of Troy challenge the Fly-aways to pay them a visit and try and win the silver ball from them, with their bats. The question is would the Putnams give it up if it were won? No junior association club should play the Putnams until they deliver up that ball which the Association requested them to do.

A Prisoner Rescued and Recaptured.

Quite a riot, in a small way, occurred, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the vicinity of CARBERRY's beer-saloon, at the corner of Court-street and Hamilton-avenue, caused by an attempt on the part of Officer GILL to arrest a disorderly character named THOMAS VICTORY. A large crowd of roughs rushed upon the officer from the saloon, and with clubs and stones drove him off, releasing VICTORY. Sergt. MASTERSON, however, at this point arrived upon the scene with a section of Police, and they, by the use of their clubs upon the heads of the law-breakers, quickly succeeded in restoring peace. They then repaired to VICTORY's residence, at the corner of Court and Mill streets, and after some little trouble bore him off in triumph to the Station-house. The only harm sustained by the officers was that done to their uniforms, several of which were pretty badly torn.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

"Martha" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, for the first time this season. Miss KELLOGG, Mlle. HIMELA, and Signori CAROSELLI and SUSINI are the artists.... At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, Mr. BYRON's original comedy, entitled "Not Such a Fool as He Looks," will be acted for the first time in this country. Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS is to fill the leading part....A new version of "Jack Sheppard" is to be brought out at the Olympic. Mr. G. L. FOX will personate *Owen Wood*, a character understood to be most congenial to that very amusing comedian. The numerous parts remaining have been distributed among a very strong company....Miss JEAN BURNSIDE is to read, this evening, at the Union League Theatre. It will be her debut, and is intended as one prefatory to her appearance on the stage. ....The first of the Central Park Garden concerts occurs this evening. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra furnishes the music for these delightful and, ere long, thoroughly seasonable entertainments....An amateur performance of "Ernani," gotten up in aid of destitute Cuban families, took place at the Union League Theatre on Saturday evening. The participants in it were Miss Lizzie Allen, Miss Natali, Signor G. Boy, Mr. Frank Bartlett, Dr. Briggiotti and Signor Vitali, Signor Emilio Agramonte directing. The recital, which was very creditable, will be repeated, as a matinée representation, today, at 2 o'clock....M. FAVARGER's recitation on Saturday was very attractive, and afforded much pleasure. In default of French plays, no more agreeable and instructive entertainments could be supplied than by a series of these reunions.

Statistics of Last Week.

Sixteen hundred and thirty persons were arrested by the Police last week.

The vital statistics for the week show 44 still births, 349 births, 104 marriages, and 514 deaths, the latter being an excess of 6 over the mortality of the previous week.

From the report of Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON, it appears there were 33 fires in the City during the past week, with an estimated loss of $14,335, with an insurance of $89,200. Nine of these disasters were caused by the use of kerosene and naphtha, 12 by carelessness, 3 by defective flues, and the remainder were accidents.

Another Mysterious Shot.

Patrolman EDWARD KENNEDY, of the Broadway squad, was yesterday called into No. 440 Broadway, to investigate a mystery that had occasioned considerable alarm. A pane of glass in one of the second floor rear windows had been perforated by some missile which was supposed from the orifice to have been a pistol-shot. It had passed in nearly a direct line across the store, and although the mark of its having penetrated a pasteboard-box on the opposite side of the store was visible, the missile itself could not be found. It had apparently come from a rear window of No. 40 Howard-street, but none of the inmates of that building knew anything concerning the affair.

Personal.

Gens. Sheridan, Logan, and Forsyth, of the United States Army; Commodore Goldsborough, of the United States Navy; Gen. Gilmer, of Savannah, Judge Bruce, of Jamaica, and Dr. J. L. Ord, of California, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Inspector-General James McQuade, of Utica, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. McIntosh, of New-Jersey, and Col. Frey, of Philadelphia, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. A. W. Dennison, of Baltimore; Hon. R. Skeffington, of England; Lieut. R. St. Shervinton, of the British Army; James Craig, Esq., of London, and Gen. D. S. Stanton, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel. J. G. Beals, of the Boston *Post*, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. W. C. Collins, of Washington, and Dr. F. J. Knight, of Boston, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. C. H. Prance, of London, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. J. L. Williams, of Indiana; Hon. J. H. Reynolds, of Albany, and J. S. McEwan, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Dr. Okie, of Providence, and Hon. H. P. Muirhead, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

For $2 per line we will insert an advertisement one month in thirty-one first-class New-Hampshire newspapers, including four dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

It will Obliterate Sallowness, Moth-patches, Sunburn, Coarseness, &c., and give a marble-like complexion of great beauty. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM will perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Balm is to the complexion, LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON is to the hair. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula, and Diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists.

A fresh supply just received by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Vermont Spring Water.

The best remedy known for cancerous, scrofulous and kidney diseases. See pamphlets. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 William-st., New-York.

All Care and Anxiety about Burglary removed by using HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. Ten years' practical experience, and never broken through without an alarm. Look out for imposition and infringements, even if called improvements. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, personally attends to children's hair, and imparts the required information for a judicious and natural management of this delicate organism to insure in after years a permanent, luxurious and healthy growth.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga. Superior to all in dyspepsia, and diseases of the liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

MARRIED.

HURST—SINCLAIR.—On Wednesday, May 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Quincy Adams, GEORGE G. HURST to EMILY A., daughter of James Sinclair, all of this City.

KNOX—RICE.—In the Lutheran Church, 15th-st., on Thursday, May 11, by Rev. Theodore Cuyler, assisted by Rev. Dr. A. C. Wedekin, Mr. EDWARD M. KNOX, of New-York, to Miss FLORENCE RICE, of Brooklyn.

STOUT—FROST.—In Peekskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 10, by Rev. Francis Harison, GEORGE H. STOUT, of this City, to ANTOINETTE O., daughter of Calvin Frost, of the former place.

VALENTINE—TOWNSEND.—Thursday, May 11, at Church of St. John Baptist, by Rev. C. R. Duffie, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., GEORGE F. VALENTINE, of New-York, and JULIA M., daughter of Jas. C. Townsend, M. D., of Glen Cove, Long Island.

DIED.

BAKER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 13, in Liverpool, Mrs. JOSEPH P. BAKER.

BEUTNER.—On Friday, 12th inst., SUSAN M. BEUTNER, daughter of the late Antoine A. Beutner, of the Island of Curacao.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 15th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 16 Irving-place.

BURTUS.—On Saturday, May 13, JAS. A. BURTUS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st.

CROCKER.—On Saturday evening, after a brief illness, WILLIAM A. CROCKER, formerly of Taunton, Mass., in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DICKSON.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, Friday, May 12, suddenly, ROBERT DICKSON, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 8½ A. M. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 5 P. M.

EARLE.—On the 11th of September, at Paris, France, MARY LAY, wife of Ferdinand P. Earle, and daughter of E. W. Hutchings, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father-in-law, William P. Earle, Esq., No. 26 West 22d-st.

FORD.—On Sunday, May 14, CLARENCE RICHMOND, only child of H. Richmond and Emma Ford, aged 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, S. D. Howe, No. 321 West 33d-st., this City, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JACOBUS.—On Sunday, May 14, MARY, widow of Anthony A. Jacobus, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 94 Morton-st., on Tuesday morning, May 16, at 9½ o'clock. The remains to be taken to Madison, N. J., for interment.

MYERS.—On Sunday, Mrs. SARAH MYERS, aged about 90 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the Baptist Home for the Aged, No. 41 Grove-st.

NUTTMAN.—May 12, in the 79th year of her age, MARGARET WALDRON, widow of the late E. Baldwin Nuttman.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, May 15, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Aaron G. Crane, No. 189 West Jersey-street, Elizabeth, N. J.

OLLIFFE.—On Thursday, May 11, MAYNARD, youngest son of the late Wm. J. Olliffe, M. D., in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 West 43d-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2½ P. M.

WALTON.—On Sabbath morning, MAI, daughter of William M. and Frances C. Walton, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M., from No. 17 South-st., Newark.

WINTERHOFF.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 14, RUDOLPH C. WINTERHOFF.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

C COMPANY,
TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1871.

COMPANY ORDERS No. 5.—The members of this Company are hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory in citizen dress, (dark clothes,) white gloves, and crape on the left arm, on Monday, May 15, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., for parade, to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Private CHARLES C. ALBORD.

By order of Capt. T. TATE, JR.
T. F. STEVENS, First Sergeant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

REFORM TICKET.

All members in favor of opening the reading-room on Sundays, reducing the dues, and restricting the use of the library to the clerks of New-York City, for whose benefit it was founded, will vote for the following ticket:

FOR DIRECTORS.

WM. LAURENT BAILEY, with Bailey & Weitzel.
HENRY D. LLOYD, with American Free Trade League.
EDWARD J. WRIGHT, with A. T. Stewart & Co.
WM. H. CARY, with Atlantic National Bank.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871.

Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A mass-meeting of the members of the Association to ratify these nominations will be held TO-NIGHT, at Plimpton Hall, corner Stuyvesant and 9th sts., at 8 o'clock.

All friends of reform are invited to be present.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the friends of the regular party, held at No. 754 Broadway, on Saturday evening, 12th inst., the following ticket for Directors was unanimously nominated to fill the vacancies in the first class to serve for three years:

WM. H. GUION, Jr., With Williams & Guion.
GEORGE C. CLARKE, With Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg.
WM. H. LEWIS, With Phenix National Bank.
JAMES BRUCE, Jr., With Croney, Lent & Co.

Election on TUESDAY, 16th inst. Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Ratification meeting at the Sinclair House, No. 754 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Friends of the Library are invited attend.

AT W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.'S,

NO. 631 BROADWAY.

THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—White French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $6 50.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—Colored and gilt French China Dinner Sets, $70.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—Colored Chamber Sets, 11 pieces, English goods, $4 50.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—All kinds of China Vases, Card Receivers, Jardineres, Bisque and Parian Figures.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 the dozen.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—Silver-plated Casters, six cut and engraved bottles, $5 50.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, best plated, handsomely engraved, $29 50.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—The particular attention of close buyers is earnestly requested at W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.'S, No. 631 Broadway.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF **FURNITURE,** consisting of dining-room, parlor, library and bedroom suites, at F. KRUTINA'S Manufactory and Ware-rooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., New-York.

N. B.—Bank and private offices fitted up. Prices defy competition.

TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE. PREVENTS LEAD POISONING. Water flows through it as pure as if drawn through silver. It combines all the advantages of lead pipe as to strength, pliancy and durability; while as a Sanitary Safeguard it is invaluable. Price, 15 cents a pound for all sizes. Circulars and sample of pipe sent by mail free. Address THE COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING CO., 213 Centre-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY and Bathing Establishment, 6th-av. and 30th-st.—Warm swimming-baths now open; superior Russian, Turkish or sulphur baths, $1; six tickets, $5; fifteen, $10; private warm baths, 30c. Call and inspect the Academy and obtain a circular.

$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba; whole ticket, $32 currency; shares in proportion; Kentuckys, from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway, upstairs, Room No. 4. Send for circular.

DR. WAIT & SON'S N. Y. DENTAL Institute, cor. of 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall. Teeth extracted under gas at half price. Teeth inserted and filled on the most moderate terms. The largest and best dental establishment in the City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—The next drawing will be on May 30. Circulars sent by addressing JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 25 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,264.

COMPRESSED-IVORY MARTINGALE-rings, sleeve-buttons, animal's heads, assorted colors, with turquoise and ruby eyes, checks and billiard-balls. WILLIAM M. WELLING, 207 Centre-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEE & SHEPARD

PUBLISH THIS WEEK:

CURIOSITIES OF THE LAW REPORTERS. By FRANKLIN FISKE HEARD. 12mo. Cloth, $2.

"And know, my son, that I would not have thee believe that all which I have said in these books is law, for I will not presume to take this upon me. But of those things which are not law, inquire and learn of my wise masters learned in the law."—*Littleton.*

The contents of this book are selected from the "Reporters" from the time of the Year Books to the present. There are specimens from both the common law and the equity reports—English and American. The book is the result of twenty years' profound reading. It is designed not only to amuse, but instruct. It is original in design and execution.

VERSATILITIES. By ORPHEUS C. KERR. Containing all his poetical contributions, Patriotic, Sentimental and Humorous. 16mo. Cloth, $2.

"The title of this volume is exceedingly apt, though its aptness can be fully appreciated only after reading the poems which it surmounts; the writer's range is astonishingly wide, and it is really difficult to understand how the same mind could have produced all these poems, so radically diverse are they in character and in manner. We may safely affirm that there are few men living who could write a volume of such various character and such uniform excellence."—*Crocker's Literary World.*

HANDBOOK OF THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF the United States; comprising a Synopsis of the leading political events in American History, from the Inauguration of Washington to the present period. Also, a Record of Contemporaneous English History. By EDWARD G. TILESTON. 16mo. Flexible. With Photographs of the Presidents, from Washington to Grant. $1 50.

Sold by book-sellers and news-dealers, or sent by mail post-paid (when not to be found at the book-stores) on receipt of price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I. CONDENSED NOVELS. By BRET HARTE.

New and Enlarged Edition. 1 vol. 16mo. Uniform with Harte's "Poems" and "The Luck of Roaring Camp." With Illustrations. $1 50.

This entertaining book contains Condensed Novels in the style of Dickens, Bulwer, Cooper, Lever, Dumas, and other noted modern novelists. The present edition adds similar travesties of Charles Reade and Mr. Disraeli.

"Mr. Harte's power of imitation is a sixth sense."—*Hartford Courant.*

II. PIKE COUNTY BALLADS, AND OTHER PIECES.

By JOHN HAY. 1 vol. 16mo. $1 50.

This book contains Mr. Hay's poems in dialect, "Jim Bludso," "Little Breeches," and "Banty Tim," which have gained great celebrity by their vigor, picturesqueness and pathos. It includes, in addition, many poems never before printed, and others reproduced from leading periodicals, all of which evince the great power, high quality, and wide range of the author's poetical genius.

. For sale by all book-sellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s publications.

THE COLLISION ON THE ERIE.

Details of the Accident on Friday—An Emigrant-Car Demolished, Involving the Death of Five Children and Injuries to a Number of Persons.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, May 13.

In our first edition yesterday we briefly announced the occurrence of a terrible and fatal accident on the Erie Railway. Regular freight-train No. 29, running west, was followed by an extra freight-train, which was acting under signals from the regular train. It may be well to explain here that it is customary to run freight-trains in this way, and that often a regular train is followed by several extras, the signals of the former regulating the whole number. The rule is that trains running in this way shall keep a mile apart, except when approaching stations, and then a greater distance is observed.

It was about 4½ o'clock that No. 29 had reached "Griswold," a small way-station a short distance west of Attica, formerly called Summit, where then was only a switch. Now it is a regular stopping-place for accommodation-trains. Here the accident occurred.

The regular train had an emigrant-car attached to it, and shortly after passing Attica became uncoupled. The coupling was restored but a second time the train was broken in two. The first portion passed ahead, but the rear part of the train was checked by the brakes, and stood still on the track. At this time the extra came along at regular speed, and although, as it is said, signals were shown, they were unseen or unheeded and the collision resulted. The emigrant-car was smashed up, and a general demolition of freight-cars resulted. It is only a wonder that no more lives were lost.

As soon as the accident was known at Attica help was furnished, and the injured borne one side and the dead cared for. It was found that five children, the oldest five years and the youngest not yet two years of age, had been killed, and that men, women and children had been injured more or less to the number of nearly twenty. The New-York day express arrived at noon with the bodies of the five children and eleven of the injured. Mr. H. C. Fisk, Division Superintendent, had carriages in waiting at the depot, and those who were hurt were taken, some to the General Hospital and some to the Sisters' Hospital. The deceased were taken to Krapp's dead-house, under the charge of Coroner Morrow, and properly laid out.

THE INJURED.

The emigrants were English, Irish, and Scotch, and not Germans, as at first supposed. Among those slightly injured are the following, which our reporter found at the hotel of Joseph Mergenhagen, on Exchange-street:

Richard Osborn, cut about the head and leg. So as to be around. Daniel Cory, of Ireland, head cut and bruised about the legs. Thomas Nixon, leg bruised, and supposed to be injured internally. Jas. Buckley, of England, hurt in the leg. Wm. Waters, England, scalp-wound, and knee hurt. Mary Donohue, Ireland, scalp-wound. William Wilson, Scotland, had a little girl, three years old, killed; another daughter, seven years old, had her arm broken, and was among those taken to the hospital. Three other children of Mr. Wilson's were also injured slightly. His wife was hurt in the face, but not seriously. Joseph Bell, a nephew of Mr. Wilson, was severely bruised in the head and side, and was taken to the hospital. His wife was badly hurt in the head, and is not expected to live. She was left at Attica. He also had two children killed—one a girl aged five years, and the other a boy two years old.

Among those brought here and taken to the hospital were John Jas. Harris and his wife, from England. Mr. Harris had a leg broken and his head cut. His wife was cut about the temple.

Additional names of the wounded are given as follows: Alfred Tinman, from England. Both collar-bones broken and injury of the [illegible]. Was on his way to Toronto. John Hickey, from Ireland, on his way to Illinois. One leg broken. William Powers, of Canada, and formerly of Buffalo. Injured in the head and arm broken. Thomas O'Rourke, aged thirty-two, from New-York, a partner of Mr. Powers. Sustained a severe cut on the left temple, and was severely injured in the back and leg. He is at the boarding-house of Ratsey, No. 5 Elk-street. Jas. W. Few, from England. Severely injured in the arm, back and thigh. Cornelius de Laana, from Holland, was injured in shoulder, chest and ankle. His wife was hurt slightly about the head.

THE KILLED.

The following are the names and ages of the children killed:

Jane Bell, aged six years.
Robert Bell, aged two years.
Dorrie de Laana, aged four years.
Maria de Laana, aged one year and six months.
Jannette Wilson, aged three years.

Those who saw the wreck of the emigrant-car say that it was thoroughly demolished, and it seems little less than miraculous that any of the passengers escaped with their lives. The officers of the Railway Company did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of those that were injured, and within a very short time after the accident had five physicians in attendance.

A jury was summoned yesterday afternoon by Coroner Morrow, and assembled at Apollo Hall at 10 o'clock this morning, but owing to the non-attendance of material witnesses, the inquisition was adjourned until this afternoon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

In the matter of public sales the business of the past week has not been marked by any event of special interest. At the Exchange, with the exception of Friday, when some valuable property belonging to the Howland estate was sold by E. H. Ludlow & Co., each day has been dull, but few auctions having been held, and such sales as were made being of minor importance. The total value of City property sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, May 13, amounts to only $191,600—the smallest aggregate for some months past. The corresponding figures for the week previous, ending Saturday, May 6, were $624,350. A decrease is thus shown of $432,750. The only auctioneers engaged in Exchange sales during the period specified have been Messrs. Ludlow & Co., Roberts & McGuire, and James M. Miller, and the sales of each business day have been as follows: Monday, May 8, $27,800; Tuesday, May 9, $6,225; Thursday, May 11, $3,000; Friday, May 12, $154,575—total, as noted, $191,600. The only sale of property other than City disposed of at the Exchange was at an auction conducted by Johnson & Miller, on Thursday, at which fifty-two Brooklyn lots were sold, and for which the sum of about $8,000 was realized. In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at the Commercial Exchange, J. Cole disposed of real estate in this City to the value of $19,125. Both these transactions would indicate increased activity in the Brooklyn market. Of the suburban sales, two have taken place, one at Rutherford Park, N. J., on Tuesday, May 9, under the direction of Johnson & Miller, at which lots to the value of $8,626 were sold, and the other at Rye Neck in Westchester County, on Thursday, May 11, under the direction of S. Dingee & Co., at which the property known as The Hawthornes was disposed of in plots for the reported sum, in the aggregate, of $31,565. Both sales were moderately well attended, and for the first of the season met with fair success. Regarding private sales a number of important transactions have been reported from day to day, and the market in this respect continues strong and firm; indeed, it would seem that a fixed value could never be placed upon Fifth-avenue lots, especially those in the vicinity of Central Park, for the rise is a steady one, and the prices now realized for property in this locality ten years ago, would have seemed fabulous. Whether this state of affairs will last or not is a question, but with an easy money market there is no reason to anticipate any serious decline at present. In every other class of realty than so-termed fancy lots, business is dull and quiet.

THIS WEEK'S SALES.

The public sales projected for the present week are more numerous than last, and of greater importance. In the list appended, particular attention is directed to the auctions of suburban property, to be conducted by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Co., at Rutherford Park, to-morrow, and by S. Dingee & Co., at Rye, in Westchester County, on Thursday. The sales of City property at the Exchange, on Thursday, are also worthy of special notice. Sales during the week will be held by the auctioneers named, at which real estate will be sold as follows:

Today, Monday, May 15.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of W. L. Livingston, Esq., referee, five three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots on the north side of Seventy-first-street, between Ninth-avenue and the Grand Boulevard, lots each 20 by 102.2, houses each 50 feet deep.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, in compliance with two Supreme Court orders, in foreclosure, the following property: First, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Forty-second-street, 85 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 17.6 by half the block; second, under the direction of A. J. Smith, Esq., referee, a lot 25 by 80, with the improvements thereon, on the south-west corner of Greenwich and Vesey streets.

Tuesday, May 16.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executor of Thomas B. Berry, deceased, the premises No. 774 Ninth-avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Fifty-second-street, a two-story frame house and lot, the latter 25 by 100. Also, at public auction, the desirable country residence of Mr. Chas. A. Meigs, located at New-Brighton, Staten Island, embracing a two-story Gothic cottage, 81 by 33, and a plot of ground nearly eight acres in extent. The property is situated on the corner of Richmond-terrace and Bard-avenue, in the midst of fine improvements, near the steamboat landing, and in other respects presents advantages, making it a desirable investment.

By William Abbott, at the Exchange, by order of the executor of Ellis Barlow, deceased, property on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet 1 inch north of Fifty-first-street, lot 25.1 by 100.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Fifty-sixth-street, 392 feet 4 inches west of Eighth-avenue, lot 20.8 by 100.5.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, also by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, one lot on the south side of Fortieth-street, 475 feet west of Eighth-avenue.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, O. A. Pierson, auctioneer, at Rutherford Park, N. J., on the ground, at 12 M., 200 choice building plots. The lots are all located on the heights, accessible from three railway stations, about forty minutes from the City, and in a growing neighborhood. The auction is one of importance, and for the convenience of such as may wish to attend, a special train from foot of Chambers and Twenty-third streets will be run at 11¼ A. M., for which free passes can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street. Grafulla's Band will accompany the excursion.

An auction sale of twenty-three building lots at Flushing, Long Island, is also advertised for to-morrow, Tuesday, the sale taking place on the premises at 2 P. M.

Wednesday, May 17.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. C. Traphagen, Esq., referee, three lots of ground, with buildings thereon, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also, at another legal sale, under the direction of the same referee, one lot with buildings on Eleventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, at public auction, forty-eight lots of land in Westchester County, in the immediate vicinity of Jerome Park, and near the Fordham Station. The lots are prospectively very valuable and will be sold in plots of six or twelve, as desired.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the United States District Court in bankruptcy, a Virginia mining property, known as the Van Cluse mines, located in Spottsylvania and Orange Counties. The buildings and machinery on the property have already cost about $60,000.

By D. H. Clark, at Stamford, Conn., at 2 P. M., on the premises, a house and lot, the residence of Dr. B. Keith, on the north side of Broad-street, in the town named. House 42 by 48, lot 156 by 187.

Thursday, May 18.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the following City property: Premises No. 34 Cedar-street, south side, between Pearl and William streets, embracing a four-story brick store and lot, the latter 25.10 by 42.4; and premises No. 316 West Thirty-third-street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, comprising a four-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot, the latter 18.9 by 98.9, and twenty-two building lots, located as follows: Four lots on the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Second-street, and eleven lots in the rear, fronting on the street named; four lots on the north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Second-street, and three lots in the rear, fronting on street. The same firm will also offer for sale at public auction five three-story brick houses and lots, situate on the north side of Dean-street, Brooklyn, between Smith and Boerum streets; lots each 20 by 100.5; houses each 35 feet in depth.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at public auction, six full lots on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets; also, at a trustee's sale, twenty-three building lots, directly opposite the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executor of Peter B. Dereau, deceased, the premises No. 74 Forsyth-street, east side, between Hester and Grand streets, embracing a two-story and attic brick front house and lot, the latter 25 by 100.

By S. Dingee & Co., at Rye, in Westchester County, on the grounds, at 12 M., the Bradford Estate, sold by order of the executors of the late Judge Alexander W. Bradford. The estate embraces ninety-one acres, which will be sold in twenty-nine plots, of from two to five acres each. The homestead mansion, a handsome house, containing over thirty rooms, will also be sold at the same time. The location of this valuable property is too well known to need an extended description, for, in comparatively close proximity to New-York now, the time is thought to be not far distant when it will be comprised within the City limits. The auction, widely and liberally advertised, should be largely attended, while from the interest evinced in the proposed transaction it is likely good prices will be realized. A special train for the sale will leave the New Haven Railroad Depot, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, at 9 o'clock. Maps and additional particulars can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-street.

By W. M. Willis, at Bronxdale, in Westchester County, on the premises, at 12 M., by order of the executors of Jas. Bolton, deceased, nine lots of ground, with houses thereon; also, a house, with seven acres of land.

Friday, May 19.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, at two public sales respectively, by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, a three-story brown-stone house and lot on the west side of Lexington-avenue, 80.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth-street; lot 20 by 80—and a lot, with the improvements thereon, on the north-east corner of First-avenue and Seventy-fifth-street.

The last-named sale will close the business of the week, so far as we know, no auction being as yet noticed for Saturday. Should any be projected for that day, attention will be called to the same.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT FORT WASHINGTON.
FOR SALE,
THE HOWLAND MANSION AND GROUNDS, HOT-HOUSES, GRAPERIES, STABLES.
Finest place on Manhattan Island.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 50 West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order; size, 20x50; lot 100.5 feet; carpets, mirrors and gas-fixtures, if desired; possession on or before Sept. 1. Inquire on the premises, or of S. W. JESSUP, No. 659 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. Also, for sale, a private stable on 50th-st., between 5th and 7th avs. Inquire as above.

$17,500.—FOR SALE ON 51ST-ST., not far from Broadway, four-story brick and brown-stone house, 20x48x38.9; terms extremely easy. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

MADISON-AV. FRONT.—EIGHT FULL lots, with very fine and extra large modern house, with private stable, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

HOUSE NO. 13 CLINTON-PLACE—For sale or to rent. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or H. C. BEACH, No. 120 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS! LOTS!! LOTS!!!
Don't fail to attend the great sale of twenty-three valuable lots to be sold at auction on the premises, in Flushing, TUESDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., within five minutes' walk of railroad depot; forty-four trains a day, and two other roads now being built; centrally located, and in the best part of the village. Sale positive; terms easy.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEgant residence fronting on Newark Bay, in the City of Bayonne, N. J., twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, forty trains daily, situated ten minutes' walk from the station, and commanding a water view from a beautifully-terraced and sodded bank, of some thirteen miles. The grounds comprise six acres, with a front of 440 feet on the Bay, with substantial sea-wall and sand-beach beyond, extensive lawns well shaded with forest and evergreen trees, solidly graveled drives and flagged walks, great abundance and choice varieties of pears, apples, cherries, quinces and strawberries, &c., probably the best-fruited place in New-Jersey; a cold grapery, foreign varieties, yielding 1,500 pounds a season, and an extensive garden, asparagus-bed, &c. The dwelling is 60 feet square, modern in style, with piazzas on all sides, contains sixteen rooms, with all the improvements. Everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the most attractive and comfortable description. Photograph can be seen by applying to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE NEAR SING SING.—A fine mansion, built by days' work, twenty rooms, and provided with every convenience, water, gas, &c.; the grounds (about ten acres) are tastefully arranged and filled with choice fruit, ornamental trees, and shrubbery; the views, for beauty, are not excelled; is a splendid residence for Winter and Summer; the furniture, horses, carriages, &c., can be bought with the place. Apply to KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, Real Estate Agent, No. 57 Pine-st., New-York.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,500; part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 222 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 201 Times Office.

AT FLUSHING—FIVE MINUTES FROM depot, thirty minutes from New-York, and forty-two trains daily, most desirable first-class dwelling, with every improvement, furniture, supplies and complete outfit; four acres of ground, elegantly laid out, stables, out-houses, 350 fruit-trees, 250 shade-trees, flower and vegetable gardens; horses, carriages, &c., if desired; for sale or to let low, as owner goes abroad. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE, EXchange or to let, a large first-class house, very desirably located, commanding fine views of Hudson River, within five minutes' walk of depot. BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE Agents in New-York, FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel. Printed catalogues mailed free.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY; REduced prices since May 1; sale $5,000 and upward; rents, furnished or unfurnished, for season or year. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., valuable building lots close by a railroad station, each 50x100. Terms accommodating and price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

DAYTON, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, AND VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE—Beautifully situated, location the healthiest in the State; five minutes' walk from depot; one and a half hours from New-York by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st.; a rare chance for investment; terms easy. Apply to J. C. VANDERVEER, real estate broker, Dayton, N. J.

EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful country-seat, consisting of ten acres, twenty-six miles in Westchester County, overlooking the Sound, within five minutes of depot; house has seventeen rooms, with all improvements; large carriage-house, stables, greenhouse and grapery; also fish-pond, plenty of fruit and shade trees; a gem of a place. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

A GOOD FARM AND A FINE COUNTRY Residence, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—LITCHFIELD, Conn., Maple-Grove House, two miles and a half from the town of Litchfield, on high ground, commanding views of town and adjacent lakes; the house has twenty rooms furnished; carriage-house and stable; lawn, and three acres of ground well stocked with fruit; possession can be had at once. Address Box No. 90 Post-office, Litchfield, Conn., or apply to No. 34 East 23d-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A HANDsomely furnished house and grounds, with carriage-house, &c.; the house contains nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace and all modern improvements; rent to May next, $1,600. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LEASE, NEAR two railroad depots, a farm with large house, suitable for boarding or school, and two cottages and outbuildings. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 163 Fulton-st.

TO LET—EAST ORANGE—A VERY pleasant house containing eight rooms, good garden, shade, fruit, &c.; will be rented very low. Call on or address J. E. HEDDEN, No. 90 Wall-st., New-York City.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FORDHAM, N. Y., the fine dwelling, late of Jacob Lorillard, twelve rooms, with thirteen acres of land; stables and garden; much fine fruit. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—On Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing; nine rooms; fine view; $700 till May 1, 1872. H. L. PARMELE, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NO. 174 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23d sts., over Dunlap & Co.'s new store.—Second floor to rent to merchant tailors, or for other suitable first-class business; also floors above for dress-makers or milliners, or will be rented in flats.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES IN NO. 192 BROADway, corner John-st., on second floor; in perfect order. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY on the premises.

NO. 40 EAST 26TH-ST.—A LARGE PARlor has been occupied as doctor's office; to let for the same purpose or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BROADway property between 35th and 59th sts., or 6th-av. property between 23d-st. and the Park; a plot with 75 or 100 feet frontage, with lot in rear; all poorly improved preferred. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A POLICEMAN AND HIS wife, (with no children,) to take care of a house for the Summer months. Call or address No. 2 Amity-place, South 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

550 Splendid Building Lots AND FIFTEEN NEWLY FINISHED HOUSES AT WHITESTONE, L. I. TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES, THURSDAY, JUNE 1. BY A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO.

Beautifully situated on high ground, commanding magnificent views of the East River and Long Island Sound.

Also fifteen new Cottages within five minutes' walk of the depot, on finished avenues, which are already sewered, curbed, guttered and macadamized and paid for. Thirty trains daily on the best equipped and managed railroad in the country. Two steamboats land daily at Whitestone. The houses were built by Elmendorf and Scofield in the best style, and contain furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas-pipes, stationary tubs, bath-room and water-closets. Each house has ten rooms, marble mantels, grates and registers. The taxes are limited by Charter to one-half of one per cent. This is the first opportunity afforded where such extensive improvements have been made and paid for. The great accessibility of this property to our City, the salubrity and great beauty of the country, and the vast improvements now being made by the proprietors of this tract, offer inducements for suburban residences never before presented to our citizens. Terms most favorable.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

Absolute Public Sale of 200 BUILDING PLOTS. ON THE HEIGHTS AT RUTHERFURD PARK, Tuesday, May 16, By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.

Property now ready for examination, and is the most superb and accessible suburban real estate ever offered at public sale; ONE HUNDRED FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER; between and convenient to three stations on two broad-gauge double-track railroads; forty minutes from Broadway; streets all graded; plank walks; abundant trains. SPLENDID MOUNTAIN AND RIVER VIEWS and good neighbors.

SPECIAL TRAIN 11¼ A. M., DAY OF SALE, by Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st. Luncheon on arrival. MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S FULL SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. Get maps and free passage of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

R. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BOWNE ESTATE—(13 ACRES)—FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Supreme Court Sale, in partition, under the direction of George I. Murphy, Esq., referee.
BUILDING PLOTS, VILLA SITES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
Everybody is going to Flushing BECAUSE it is the most attractive and accessible suburb of NEW-YORK. FORTY-FOUR TRAINS DAILY. DON'T FAIL TO BE PRESENT AT THE FIRST GREAT ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON, THURSDAY, 25TH MAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES. THIRTY-SIX SPLENDID PLOTS OF ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE ACRES EACH.
with the old mansion and its handsome grounds and gardens, beautifully situated at the Broadway Station of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, High, with good natural drainage, and fronting on Broadway, Sanford, Jamaica and Queens avs., and the Bay-side Plank Road, thirty-five minutes from 34th-st., forty-five from James-slip. TEN PER CENT. and auction fee on day of sale; thirty per cent. on 25th day of June, at office of WILSON M. POWELL, No. 14 Pine-st., at 12 o'clock, where deeds will be delivered. Balance sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on day of sale at 10¼ A. M., James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, half hour earlier, returning at 5¼ P. M.
Maps at Potter Bros., Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.; Muller, Wilkins & Co., No. 7 Pine-st.; Willets & Co., No. 303 Pearl-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, sale of valuable property in Westchester County, near Jerome Park and Central-av., within ten minutes' walk of Fordham Depot, and one hour's drive from Fifth-avenue Hotel; about forty-eight lots of land lying near Jerome Park and Central-av., and within the proposed limits of annexation to New-York City, in plots of from six to twelve lots, all on grade. There can be no question as to the great prospective value of these lots.
Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
For maps, terms and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant country-seat and grounds now occupied by Charles A. Meigs, Esq., Bard-av. and Richmond-terrace, New-Brighton; seven and two-thirds acres of land laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; splendid house, 81x33; all modern conveniences; fronts on the Kills; stable and all outbuildings complete; land superb, with 1,154 feet on two roads; surroundings excellent; could be laid out in building plots without interfering with the house. Maps at auction-room, No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE OF Five Brown-Stone Houses and Lots ON THE Northerly Side of 71st-st., between 9th-av. and the Grand Boulevard.
By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.
Houses, each three-story high-stoop, 20 by 50 feet. $10,000 on each house and lot can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.
The houses to be sold are the fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth houses from 9th-av.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, MAY 18, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Executor's sale of Xth Ward property belonging to estate of Peter B. Deveau, deceased. FORSYTH-STREET—Two-story attic and basement brick front house and lot, No. 74, between Grand and Hester sts., 25x100, with four-story tenement-house in rear. Terms cash. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS.

FINE VARIETY
HOSIERY AND SUMMER UNDER-WEAR, AT LOW MARKET PRICES.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

REDUCTIONS IN CHOICE SILKS!
We invite the special attention of our customers and purchasers generally to a very extensive assortment of PLAIN BLACK SILKS, PLAIN COLORED SILKS AND FANCY STRIPED SILKS which we will offer on MONDAY, May 15, comprised as follows:
3 cases FANCY STRIPES in all colors, worth $1 25, reduced to $1.
2 cases of FANCY ARMURE GRISAILLE, $1 50, reduced to $1 25.
2 cases TAFFETA CHENE, choice patterns, worth $2 50, reduced to $2 25.
2 cases ALL BOILED TAFFETAS, raye couleur, worth $1 75, reduced to $1 50.
1 case RAYE OMBRE TACTE, worth $1 75, reduced to $1 50.
2 cases BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE, best quality, worth $2, reduced to $1 85.
ALSO,
1 case plain BLACK GROS GRAIN, worth $2 25, reduced to $2.
1 case plain BLACK GROS GRAIN, worth $2 50, reduced to $2 25.
1 case plain BLACK FAILLE SUBLIME, worth $2 50, reduced to $2.
1 case plain BLACK FAILLE SUBLIME, worth $3, reduced to $2 50.
1 case plain BLACK CASHMERE SUBLIME, worth $3, reduced to $2 50.
1 case plain BLACK CASHMERE SUBLIME, worth $3 50, reduced to $3.
1 case plain BLACK CASHMERE SUBLIME, worth $4, reduced to $3 50.
ALSO,
A large, extensive and carefully selected assortment of PLAIN COLORED DRESS SILKS, which will be offered at great bargains.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST. GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.
A large and attractive stock of fashionable DRESS GOODS will be offered on MONDAY, May 15, at the following reduced prices:
2 cases 27 inch MANCHESTER LENO, worth 40c., reduced to 25c.; a great bargain.
3 cases double width PURE MOHAIR FOR SUITS, worth 50c., for 37½c.
3 cases MOHAIR MELANGE, worth 60c., now selling for 37½c.
2 cases CHENE POPLIN SERGE, worth 75c., reduced to 50c.
3 cases PRINCESS LOUISE SUITINGS, worth 65c., reduced to 50c., worth 80c., reduced to 60c.; and worth $1, reduced to 75c.
1 case JAPANESE SILK GRENADINE, worth 85c., reduced to 60c.
2 cases ENGLISH GRENADINE, worth 85c., reduced to 65c.
BLACK and WHITE HERNANIS in both large and small mesh.
ALSO,
An extensive assortment of SILK AND WOOL FOULARDS, SILK AND WOOL PONGEES, LYONS POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS, CASHMERE CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, PIQUES, JAPANESE SILKS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH GRENADINES, LINEN SUITINGS, ORGANDIES, STRIPED MUSLINS, &c., &c., &c.
The whole comprising one of the largest and most desirable stocks of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, ever offered in this City.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST. GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

AT RICHARD MEARES',
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
Now opening all the latest styles of STRAW GOODS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. Stylishly trimmed Hats, $3 to $10, usual price $6 to $18.
NOW OPENING.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, lined and unlined, largest assortment on the avenue; Buff Parasols, 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c., and $1.
NOW OPENING.
Housekeeping Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery and Under-garments, Ribbons and Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Under-clothing at very attractive prices.
NOW OPENING.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Lawn, Linen, Marseilles and Swiss Suits, largest assortment of the season, at remarkably low prices.
Ladies' White Lawn Suits, nicely trimmed, $4, $4 75, $5, $5 50, and $6 50.
Ladies' White Lawn Suits, much finer, $7, $8, $9 and $10.
Buff, Brown, Drab and Steel-color Suits, $3 25, $4, $4 50, $5 50 and $6.
Lawn Suits, trimmed with lace, $13 to $20.
Ladies' White Lawn Wrappers, $4, $6 50 and $7 50.
Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Morning Wrappers, $2 50 to $3.
Children's Marseilles Cloaks, Lace Capes, all styles.
Children's Marseilles Suits, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3.
Children's Lawn Suits, with cape and trimmed, $4 50.
RICHARD MEARES, cor. 6th-av. and 19th-st.

IMMENSE STOCK
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES,
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
BLACK HALF REAL AND FRENCH LACES,
REAL POINT AND DUCHESS LACES,
COLORED AND WHITE REAL CLUNY LACES,
REAL AND IMITATION VALENCIENNES LACES,
HAMBURGS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
LLAMA PARASOL COVERS.
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
LACE COLLARS, COLLARETTES, CAPES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, &c.,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF LACE GOODS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway,
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th-av., near 35th-st.,
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
For the convenience of residents in the upper portion of the City, we have established an office at No. 610 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.
We are prepared, as usual, to DYE, CLEANSE AND REFINISH every variety of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—These are our only offices.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
WINDOW-SHADES.
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &c., &c., TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DAMASKS,
BROCATELS,
TERRIES,
BILLIARD CLOTHS,
TAPESTRY, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
EMB. CLOTH SATTEENS,
EMB. CLOTH CRETONNES,
CHINTZES,
FURNITURE TWILLS,
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
LACE BED-SPREADS,
VESTIBULE LACES, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CARPETS.
Notwithstanding the recent large advance in the price of CARPETS, By the EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, we will continue to sell during the balance of this month, AT OLD PRICES,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 10 to $1 25.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 75 to $2 25.
And all our NEW PRIVATE DESIGNS,
VELVETS,
WILTONS,
MOQUETTE and AXMINSTER CARPETS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

ON MONDAY, MAY 15, we will largely replenish our stocks of FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS MATERIALS, SUITABLE FOR SUITINGS, PROMENADE AND EVENING WEAR, AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
An inspection respectfully solicited.
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
STRIPED AND CHECKED SILKS,
GRISAILLE SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS,
CREPE DE CHINES,
PONGEES, &c., &c.,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT AT VERY LOW PRICES, NOW OPEN.

SHAWLS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN OF SUMMER SHAWLS.
PARIS GRENADINE, CHALLIE, BAREGE, CREPE MARETZ, AND SHETLAND.
The balance of stock in CASHMERE AND WOOL SHAWLS WILL BE OFFERED AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

A LARGE LOT OF TRAVELING AND CARRIAGE RUGS, AT $5 EACH.

INFANTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
A fine assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS.
LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED LAWN SUITS.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, complete, ready-made or to order.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CORSETS.
Special attention paid to LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING AND WEDDING OUTFITS.
N. B.—All orders will receive prompt attention.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

WINDOW SHADES
FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS,
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

TURNBULL'S
FORMERLY OF BOSTON.
NO. 465 6TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.
We offer to our customers (this week) some very attractive and cheap goods, viz.:
400 dozen MARSEILLES TOILET MATS, 20c.; a set of five, just one-third their value.
STRIPED SACHARILLA MUSLIN (Swiss) at 12½c.; worth 25c.
10-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS at $1 25, cheap.
A lot of SCOTCH LOOM DAMASK, (half bleached,) extra heavy, 50c., 55c. and 58c., new pattern.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACE, from 25c. up; beautiful designs.
HOSE. We call attention to our real, genuine Balbriggan make, at $7 50 a dozen; worth $9.
FIGURED FRENCH WHITE MARSEILLES, at 25c.; worth 50c.
We would invite particular attention to our DOMESTIC, HOUSEKEEPING, and WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENTS, as not unworthy of a comparison with those of some of our more pretentious neighbors.
TURNBULL'S,
NO. 465 6TH-AV.

Furniture Coverings
IN SILK, WORSTED AND COTTON.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 242 East 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, all the furniture of said house, viz.: Carved ebony parlor suite in satin, fine ebony and ormolu tables, rose-wood marble-top tables, sofas, lounges, easy chairs, elegant satin and reps curtains, fine walnut extension-table, secretary, book-case, dining chairs, fine rose-wood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, mirrors, fine mattresses, bolsters and pillows, velvet and Brussels carpets, china and glass, &c.; also, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine.
The house will be open on TUESDAY from 10½ to 5 o'clock. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 15, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
1,845 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
2,136 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing.
Ex steam-ship *Queen*, and are now ready for examination on Pier No. 47, North River.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.—THIS is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing, stages, and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers. Patronized by the nobility; excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, manager, late manager of the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel. References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
Freshly mined Cumberland Coal, of the best quality from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore. For sale by
BORDEN & LOVELL, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTable widow and daughter—daughter as nursery governess; can teach music; mother as nurse, or care for an invalid lady; both can do plain needle-work; recommended by a highly respectable lady. Apply at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by an American Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 202 West 27th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman a waitress' situation; excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; will do chamber-work and waiting or fine washing; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant young woman; good seamstress; excellent chamber-maid; experienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; country or City; very best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED INfant's nurse a situation; Protestant; capable of taking the whole care of a young infant, or one walking child; willing to go in the country; neat sewer; many years City reference. Apply at No. 220 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO SMART YOUNG WOmen, situations together; no objection to the country; both have unexceptionable City references, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as upstairs girl and waitress. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress; operates on Grover & Baker's machine; is willing to assist in chamber-work; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at her employer's, No. 38 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as infant's nurse, or would take care of grown children and sew; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; excellent City references. Call at No. 9 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; is neat and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to travel with a lady; best City references. Call at No. 244 East 36th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUAtion by a very respectable and experienced American young woman; is capable of taking entire charge of any house; willing to make herself useful; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant as nurse; can take charge of a child from its birth; will engage as seamstress or cook in a small private family. Call at No. 391 8th-av., until suited.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; can make all kinds salads; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; she can take care of a baby from its birth, or of an invalid; would prefer the country; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing on machines in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 30th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A REspectable girl with four years' reference, as first-class laundress; can do fluting, polishing, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 146 East 43d-st.

WANTED—BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for experienced seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, professed Protestants, other cooks, laundresses; those lately landed; all nations, country or City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as good nurse; is patient and kind to children, and will discharge her duties faithfully; best reference. Call at No. 1,271 Broadway, near 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objections to travel; best City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 513 9th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address No. 161 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing; or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A MOTHER AND DAUGHter of eighteen years, situations together; the mother is a good cook, washer and ironer; best of references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman; fully competent to take care of an infant; can bring it up on the bottle, and take full charge; or take care of an invalid; either country or City. Can be seen at 203 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as children's nurse; can take entire charge of one or two children, and would do other duties if required; is willing to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND to do light chamber-work; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 121 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse, to take charge of an infant from its birth, and willing to assist with small children; has eleven years' of the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 361 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; neat servant; good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to the country; can give the best of City references from former employers. No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very good and respectable woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker; country or City; best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable woman and very good laundress; French fluting, box pleating and all kinds of fine work done in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as competent waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 165 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant nurse; is capable of taking care of a young infant or growing children; can furnish the best of reference; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE AND EFFIcient woman, a situation as first-class cook; competent to take the entire charge of the kitchen; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 151 West 33d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; an excellent baker; City or country reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH-woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of English and French cooking; can bone and lard; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would tend grown children. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 207 26th-st., top floor.

SERVANTS.

Employers in City or country promptly supplied with capable and reliable servants.
OFFICE NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED FOURTEEN YEARS.

ATTENTION!—GIRLS WANTED FOR EXcellent situations, City or country, such as cooks, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, house-workers, girls lately landed, &c., at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A RESPECTABLE SWISS GIRL, speaking French, German and English, desires to go to Europe; would be willing to take care of an invalid or children, or as a lady's maid; best of references. Call for two days at No. 120 East 33d st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., WILL BE found a large selection of competent servants, viz.: cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, and girls of all work for City and country.

SIMMS' FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERvants' Agency, No. 54 11th-av., supplies Summer hotels, boarding-houses, &c., with all the required help, at short notice.

AT THE BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT Office, No. 1,305 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., employers will find efficient and trustworthy female servants for City or country.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD GERMAN, French, English, Irish and American help, City or country, can be suited immediately, at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND EXPErience desires a position for the Summer as companion to a lady or governess to children; references exchanged. Address C. B. C., Box 177 *Times* Office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants, with excellent recommendations, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st. MRS. LOWE.

A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN CAN obtain a lady with undoubted reference to take charge of their house during the Summer. Address Mrs. E. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO BE HAD AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, very select help of all nations, particularly French. No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; has nine years' reference from her last place; understands all kinds of sewing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen two days at No. 200 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber work and waiting in a private family, or take care of children and sew; has three years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 432 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A situation to travel with a lady, or to take care of one baby; with good reference. Apply by letter only to M. H., No. 30 High-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family in the City, as waitress and chamber-maid; can be seen for two days, at No. 232 West 20th-st.; has two years' best City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City references given. Call for two days at No. 303 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 46th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS thorough waitress; has no objection to assist in chamber-work; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 32 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as child's nurse. Inquire at No. 240 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE and refinement, a position as assistant and companion to a lady taking Summer boarders, or to superintend a home to relieve a mother's cares; can teach sewing; understands music; as governess, or traveling companion to a lady; references given and required. Address B. J., Box No. 1,393 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS a few gentlemen's or families' washing; understands fluting and puffing; does up fine clothes in the nicest manner. Can be seen any time at No. 458 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young American, single; stylish, experienced, skillful City driver; superior horseman; understands gardening, milking, &c.; first-class, reliable; City reference. Address W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG German, who speaks good English, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches; sober and obliging; best City references. Address L. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; man as first-class waiter, his wife as first-class English cook; has good City reference; country preferred. Address F. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, or care A. Maulorgne, No. 112 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and his wife, the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months, in this City or a short distance in the country; satisfactory reference. Address J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WOULD like to engage in some respectable family as coachman and groom; has excellent recommendations as to his honesty, sobriety and capability. Address G. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR GERMAN, Scotch, Irish, English and American coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands and useful men, married and single, at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Also, female help.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Englishman as waiter in a private family; understands the duties of a waiter thoroughly; no objection to the country; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, industrious single man, as plain gardener; understands taking care of horses and carriages; can milk; good reference. Address D. M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, with ten years' good reference from England, and six months in this country; no objection to City or country. Address T. S., No. 11 East 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single man; first-class driver; two or four in hand; best of reference. Address J. McK., No. 37 Union-square, in harness-store.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a sober, industrious single man, Protestant; experienced, careful City driver and good groom; satisfactory reference to that effect. Address P. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; is first-rate driver and experienced groom; is sober and steady, willing and obliging; has the best reference. Address for two days H. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young married man; is not afraid to work; can milk; wants a house; wages no object; best reference; Protestant. Address W. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; no objections to the country; speaks French and German, and a little English; understands his business thoroughly. Address No. 4 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family going to the country, by a competent man; first-class City references. Address H. H., corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, in the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A first-class coachman's situation; has first-class City reference. Address, till suited, J. B., harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business. Call or address T. L., No. 33 West 24th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman in a private family; best of reference given. Call or address for two days at No. 63 West 31st-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married young man as waiter; can be seen where at present employed. Address J. S., No. 719 5th-av., corner 56th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHman of many years' experience; highly recommended by all his employers. Address for three days P. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business; good reference from his last place. Address J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business; good reference; country preferred. Address R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young man, lately landed, with fourteen years' reference. Address F. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

HARDWARE.—WANTED—A WELL-RECommended and energetic young man, about sixteen or eighteen years of age, in a wholesale hardware house. Address, in handwriting of applicant, HARDWARE, Post-office Box No. 3,871.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, IN A small family, living a short distance in the country; German preferred; must be able to do washing, ironing, and cooking. Apply at No. 88 Irving-place.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $4 to $8 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 138 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY FROM 12 to 2 o'clock at No. 17 East 42d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

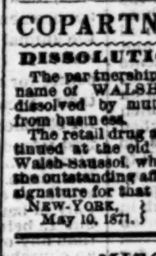
A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS at reduced prices for the next thirty days. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WALSH-SAUSSOL & LEROY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. L. Leroy retiring from business.
The retail drug and apothecary business will be continued at the old stand, No. 21 East 14th-st., by T. L. Walsh-Saussol, who alone is authorized to liquidate the outstanding affairs of the late firm, and to use its signature for that purpose.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1871. } T. L. WALSH-SAUSSOL, E. L. LEROY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

PHILOLOGICAL RARITIES AND NOVELTIES.
Choice and curious English books, dictionaries, &c. APPLETON'S Antiquarium, No. 212 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE..Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT...Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE..........DANRE....Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, May 17	Calabria, Saturday, May 20
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24	Aleppo, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31	Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7	Batavia, Saturday, June 3
Java, Wednesday, June 14	Algeria, Saturday, June 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return Tickets..........$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia, Saturday, May 20	Sidonian, Weds., May 17
Australia, Saturday, May 27	Assyria, Wednes., May 24
Iowa, Saturday, June 3	Dacian, Wednes., May 31
Europa, Saturday, June 10	Brittania, Wednes., June 7
India, Saturday, June 17	Alexandria, Weds., June 14
Columbia, Satur., June 24	Caledonia, Weds., June 21

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...May 17, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........May 24, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...May 31, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.......June 3, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........June 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, May 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, May 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, May 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, May 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF DURHAM.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Tuesday, May 23, at 8½ A. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, May 27, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 15, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Puerta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 12.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER......................July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail May 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Thursday, April 27	Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4
Siberia, Thursday, May 11	Tripoli, Th'sday, May 18

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) May 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........May 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.............June 1

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Weds., May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Saturday, May 27
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., June 6
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, June 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship PERIT, Capt. GARDNER, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 157 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. MCCREERY, SATURDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1871, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

It passes through the cement, flag-stone and lumber region of Ulster County and the rich agricultural bottoms of Delaware and Greene Counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections the formation of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.

The thirty-six miles of road operated for three months is already paying net earnings equivalent to seven per cent., gold, on its cost of construction and equipments.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. Company.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
Financial agents for the sale of the
First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

The total issue of these bonds is $1,500,000 on 112 miles of road completed, and now in operation, which is at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

The increased net earnings of this road, now largely in excess of the interest on its Bonded Debt, make these Bonds therefore a first-class investment, and must soon advance in price, as but a limited amount now remain unsold.

We recommend these securities with perfect satisfaction.

Price 97 1-2 and accrued interest.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished.

Tanner & Co.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on approved first-class real estate in this City or Brooklyn. No bonus required.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Refer by permission to:
Brown Brothers & Co.,
Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders. The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., of the 8th day of May next, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 17th day of May next.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 29th day of April, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,110,620 10
Overdrafts	6,922 04
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	50,000 00
Due from other national banks	94,793 61
Due from State banks and bankers	688 22
Current expenses	3,866 78
Checks and other cash items	41,749 74
Exchanges for Clearing-house	126,041 34
Bills of other national banks	35,051 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	21,128 67
Legal-tender notes	164,950 00
Clearing-house certificates	270,000 00
Total	$2,225,821 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Interest	25,416 26
Profit and loss	6,432 11
Circulating notes outstanding	268,295 00
Individual deposits	1,377,015 72
Certified checks	38,517 41
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,000 00
Due to national banks	235 00
Total	$2,225,821 50

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1871.
S. B. GOODALE, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

Correct. Attest:
I. N. PHELPS,
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.
JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE,

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 16th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th of May, 1871.
Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner.	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST.,
transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 18, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
BOSTON, Mass., May 6, 1871.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company, held May 9, 1871, the following gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year: Charles N. Talbot, Edward J. Woolsey, George Talbot Olyphant, Abiel A. Low, Robert Lenox Kennedy, James M. Halsted, Le Grand B. Cannon, James R. Taylor, Thomas Dickson, John Jacob Astor, Thomas Cornell, William J. Hoppin, Isaac N. Seymour. The Board of Managers at a meeting held this day unanimously re-elected Thomas Dickson President for the ensuing year.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.
R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 8, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Dubuque, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. E. MASSEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
May 2, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR officers and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Board rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
AGENTS FOR THE NEGOTIATION OF THE
NEW U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Bonds bear FIVE PER CENT. interest, payable quarterly; interest and principal payable in Gold, and are free from taxation of any kind.

Payment may be made in 5-20 Bonds or Gold at par.

WATER-WORKS BONDS.

The undersigned offers for sale $120,000 Bonds of the City of Portsmouth, Ohio, dated May 1, 1871, payable in fifteen years, with interest coupons at eight per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York.

These Bonds are issued for the construction of Water-works by the city. Sealed proposals for the whole or any portion will be received up to 12 o'clock M. of the 15th day of May, addressed to the undersigned, at the banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

No bids for less than par will be received.

Portsmouth is a flourishing city on the Ohio River, 100 miles above Cincinnati; population now over 12,000. It is the principal city in the Hanging Rock iron and coal district, in which are situated fifty-six iron furnaces. The assessment for taxation is over $5,000,000. The whole debt, including this issue, will be $210,000.

For a detailed statement of the financial condition of the city, or any other information, apply to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York.
L. C. DAMARIN, Chairman Finance Committee.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYABLE BY THE STATE TREASURER.
TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, WITH WIDE MARGINS.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
OUR "HAND-BOOK OF ILLINOIS SECURITIES" SENT FREE.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12, noon, to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 2 P. M., until 26th June, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES ON FIRST-class property in Westchester County and Brooklyn, $5,000 to $30,000, for sale at a reasonable discount. Principals address W. W. B. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN INSTALLMENTS, A BUILD-er's loan of $58,000, to complete handsome moderate-priced dwellings near Central Park. Address PARK BUILDER, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS..........$8,818,867 65

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held here this day, a Dividend of One per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 12th to 18th inclusive.
L. J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
May 1, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN RECENTLY AN IN-structor in Harvard University, and who has experience in the preparation of young men for college, desires to form for the ensuing year a small class of students, with especial reference to fitting for Harvard. Has permission to refer to President Eliot, Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., Prof. F. J. Child, Prof. James Russell Lowell of Cambridge, Rev. H. H. Bellows, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Joseph H. Choate, Esq., New-York.

Inquiries should be addressed immediately to INSTRUCTOR, No. 255 4th-av., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY OF SUCcessful experience as a teacher desires a position for the Summer, or permanently, in a good family to teach children, or as companion to a lady; best reference. Address M. J. G., Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
MOBILE HARBOR IMPROVEMENT,
NO. 7 ROYAL-ST., MOBILE, Ala., May 2, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, June 12, 1871, for dredging Choctaw Pass and Dog River Bar Channel, Mobile Bay, each to a depth of 13 feet, and width of 200 feet. The average depth of excavation in Choctaw Pass will be 2 feet for a length of 3,200 feet, requiring the removal of 50,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, principally sand, the rest mud; and in Dog River Channel, the depth of excavation will be about 4 feet, requiring the removal of 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, principally mud. The average distance at which the material will have to be transported and deposited is three miles.

Bidders will propose for the work per cubic yard for material removed and deposited, measured by soundings in the cuts, and they will also state the additional charge for each half mile of transportation of material beyond the average of three miles. They will also state when they will engage to commence the work after the award of contract, and the time they will require to complete their contract.

Payments will be made monthly, twenty per cent. being reserved until the work is satisfactorily completed, and forfeited in any case of failure from any cause on the part of the contractor to comply with all the conditions of his contract. In addition, bonds to the extent of $10,000 will be required to insure faithful commencement and performance of contract.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the undersigned for any cause deemed by him to be sufficient.

Full information will be given at this office, where blank proposals can be obtained, or from which, on requisition, they will be mailed to the address of any one desiring to bid.

The envelopes inclosing bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Dredging Choctaw Pass and Dog River Bar Channel," and addressed to the undersigned in duplicate.
A. M. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers U. S. A.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 1, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M., June 9, 1871, for furnishing the fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department United States Army, at this station, during six months, commencing July 1, 1871. Information as to condition, quality, of Beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to
CHAN P. EAKIN,
First Lieutenant, First Regiment of Artillery, A. C. S.

IRON FOR LANDING PIER NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 1,330 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, the 12th day of June, 1871, for the supply of Wrought and Cast Iron required for this work. The iron must be delivered on the Railroad Pier at Lewes, or at the works where made. The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.

There will be required for the pier about one million eight hundred thousand pounds of rolled and hammered iron, and about three hundred and forty thousand pounds of cast-iron. The present letting will be for about 600,000 pounds of wrought iron, and about 140,000 pounds of cast iron.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at this office, where information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Iron."
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT.—HANDSOME, sound Messenger horse, no fault; coupe by Wood; harness, blankets, whips, &c.; has been used by a lady; will be sent for inspection. Address apartment No. 50, Hotel Brunswick.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—A BAY ST. LAWRENCE MARE, sixteen hands, 8 years old; is very fast; a sound, quiet horse; no tricks; owner parts with her owing to absence this Summer and next. Apply to ALFRED BOOTH, No. 57 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT ROAD WAGON, WITHout top; three-quarter seat full springs; square box; perfect order. Apply at DAVIS' Livery Stable, No. 118 West 32d-st.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

APARTMENT NO. 50, HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Large parlor, private hall, bath, two bedrooms, large closets; sunny, accessible, quiet; with steam and gas; steam elevator; furnished or not. Apply at apartment, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., or at 8 P. M., 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISH-ed suite of rooms, second floor, bath, &c., on floor; private table preferred; by season or year, at moderate terms. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st. References.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241 WEST.—Handsome airy rooms, singly or en suite, on parlor, second and third floors, with or without board; large, pleasant rooms at $16 and $25 for two; location unsurpassed.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

A WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR floor with moderate improvements, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Inquire at No. 283 4th-av., near 21st-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let; also, reception-room, very desirable as a physician's office, at No. No. 30 East 19th-st., near Broadway; reference.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS without board for gentlemen at No. 118 Macdougal-st.; terms moderate; house and location first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO young men with a private family, without board. 16 Varick-place, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR FLOOR—furnished, and many other rooms, at No. 17 Waverley-place.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with or without board, at 22 Waverley-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 27. Important improvements are being made for the comfort of its patrons. Applicants for rooms will please address
JOS. B. WEAVER, Proprietor,
Everett House, New-York City.

PARRY HOUSE.
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(Near West Point.)

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N. Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

ON AND AFTER MAY 4,
STEAMERS SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM AND SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M.

Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st. each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.

Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 landing only at 120th-st.

Time, thirty-five minutes each way.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	1 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th	3 P. M.	Friday, 12th	11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	3 P. M.	Monday, 15th	1:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 17th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	3 P. M.	Thursday, 18th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 19th	3 P. M.	Friday, 19th	7:00 A. M.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY and Troy steamers Pier No. 39 North River, one block below Desbrosses-st., Jersey Ferry; passage only 50 cents, connecting with railroads for the West and North every evening (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; returning leave Albany on arrival of evening trains.

"The old popular long-established evening line."

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3:30, and 37th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
New-York, May 10, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA.

Last week of the most brilliant and unprecedented SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
HOUSES CROWDED BY THE ELITE.
L. ALBITES..........................Director
MONDAY, SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
MARTHA. MARTHA. MARTHA.
KELLOGG, HIMELA, CAROSELLI, SUSINI.
Conductor..........................Signor NICOLAO
WEDNESDAY—By general request,
FAUST. FAUST.
FRIDAY—Positively SICILIAN VESPERS.
SATURDAY—LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
ROBERT LE DIABLE, WITH A GREAT CAST.
THURSDAY—IN BROOKLYN—FAUST, FAUST.
Seats at Academy, Schirmer's, 701 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK
of the
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
RANDALL'S THUMB.
NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
The piece presented with
A POWERFUL CAST.
RANDALL'S THUMB
EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriage may be ordered—Evening, 10:40 P. M.; Matinee, 4 P. M.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
and members of
WALLACK'S COMPANY,
in
"THE LIAR,"
followed by
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Augustin Daly
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
BYRON'S
NEW ORIGINAL COMEDY
of
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS,
with
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS as Sir Simon Simple, Mr. W. DAVIDGE as Mould, Mr. DE VERE as Murgatroyd, Mr. GEO. PARKES as Fred. Grantley, Mr. BASCOMB as Marker, Miss LINDA DEITZ as Miss Felicia, Miss FANNY MORANT as Mrs. Merton, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT as Mrs. Mould, and Miss VOLMER as Jenny.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
Box sheet open twelve days in advance.

THE BEST COMEDY.

RANDALL'S THUMB.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA MEHLIG
Has the honor of announcing that
HER GRAND FAREWELL
MATINEE CONCERT
AND LAST APPEARANCE,
Prior to her return to Europe, will take place
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.
On which occasion
MISS ANNA MEHLIG
Will be assisted by the renowned violinist,
MR. OLE BULL
and
MR. THEODORE THOMAS,
With his full
GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION..........................ONE DOLLAR

Tickets, and reserved seats (fifty cents extra) can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway, the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, at all the principal music-stores, and at the ticket-office of the Hall. Commences at 2 o'clock.

RANDALL'S THUMB.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

MISS JEAN BURNSIDE

Will make her debut in dramatic recitation at the Union League Club Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 15.

Tickets for sale at the Fifth-avenue, St. Nicholas and Grand Central Hotels, at Schirmer's and Schuberth's music-stores, and Ruliman's, 114 Broadway.

1,003 GIFTS.—GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION.

For the benefit of the
FOUNDLING ASYLUM OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY
in the City of New-York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C., to be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871.

The following gifts will be awarded by the Commissioners:

Four-story brick house, No. 66 North Calvert-st., Baltimore	$28,000
2,240 acres of timber land in Washington County, Maryland, with three dwellings and saw-mill, lying on Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	20,000
Three-story brick house, No. 122 Bolton-st., Baltimore	16,500
Three-story brick house, No. 210 Conway-st., Baltimore	7,500
One fine residence near Govanstown, three miles from Baltimore City, on passenger railroad	11,000
Three fine residences, same location	25,000
Seven lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each	17,500
Cash gifts	9,600

$30,000 bonds Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln County, Nebraska, seven per cent. gold interest.

$4,000 U. S. bonds, $10,000 N. C. State bonds, 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore; 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore; 100 shares Northern Central Railroad; 100 shares Erie Railroad; 20 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 20 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

52,000 tickets only will be sold at $5 each.

Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, of Elkton, Md., Major GEO. T. CASTLE, Baltimore, Md., Commissioners. Hon. JAS. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburg, Penn., Trustee. References—Major-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. James S. Negley, Pittsburg, Penn.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., bankers, Hagerstown; Undegraff & Sons, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney-General, Baltimore; C. F. Abbott, Esq., 20 P. O.-av., Baltimore; John H. Fowler, Esq.; W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bro., Exchange-place, Baltimore. Deeds of the above real estate, certified to by counsel, in the hands of the trustees. Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, general agent, stationer and printer, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, to whom all communications must be addressed. And from C. S. Turnbull, ticket-office of St. James Hotel, Grand Hotel, and Coleman House; Geo. J. Tyson, theatre ticket-office of Grand Central Hotel, Fifth-av. Hotel, Gilsey House and Hoffman House.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.:

Manufacturers of CABINET ORGANS, warerooms No. 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The organs made by this Company are acknowledged to be *the best in the world*, having a European as well as American reputation. Prices—*fixed and invariable*—$50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, to $675, and upward. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *free*. Organs to rent, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

BACON & KARR, (LATE RAVEN & BACON,) piano-forte manufacturers, are now offering their elegant pianos at extraordinary bargains.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 255 GREENE-ST., NEAR 8TH-ST.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The twelfth annual commencement of the Law School of Columbia College will be held at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, May 16, at 8 o'clock P. M. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the members of the Graduating Class, and the annual prizes will be awarded. An address will be delivered before the Alumni of the Law School, by W. H. INGERSOLL, Esq.; a valedictory oration by WM. MITCHELL, Jr., Esq., and an address before the Graduating Class by Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 8, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of members and the election of directors of this institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 16, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st. The train leaving 30th-st. at 1¼ o'clock will stop at the grounds of the Institution.
CHARLES A. STODDARD,
Secretary pro tem.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SO-CIETY, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side. On TUESDAY, May 16, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, when Prof. CH. FRED. HARTT, of Cornell University, will read a paper on recent explorations in the valley of the Amazonas.
E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

LECTURES.

DR. O'LEARY COMMENCES A COURSE of popular lectures on the *Laws of Life, Health, Strength, and Beauty*, at Apollo Hall, MONDAY EVENING, May 15, illustrated with his unrivaled collection of manikins, specimens, &c., by all odds the finest ever exhibited in this country. These lectures are of special interest to ladies, to wives and mothers, and to the young of both sexes, as they teach, in an interesting manner, how to preserve health and beauty of body to good old age. Admission to first lecture free. Dr. O'LEARY will not be at his office, No. 11 Clinton-place, till May 13.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

WINTER'S TALE.
FOURTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Shakespeare's grand romantic play of the
WINTER'S TALE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT.
LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH
AUTOLYCUS,
with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.
N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, AT 1½.
THIRD MATINEE
OF
WINTER'S TALE.

THE HOTEL AT BEACHINGTON.

A CHARMING STAGE PICTURE.
RANDALL'S THUMB.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SECOND WEEK OF THE SIGNAL AND BRILLIANT HIT OF
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

KIT, KIT, KIT, | THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. | KIT, KIT, KIT.

With its great tableaux nightly encored.
I.—The abduction of Kit's little daughter.
II.—The "little difficulty" at the St. Louis Hotel.
III.—The levee scene with its singing and dancing.
IV.—The departure of the Medora.
V.—The $9,000 game of "bluff."
VI.—Kit's recognition of little Allie.
VII.—The explosion of the Medora.
VIII.—The great bowie-knife duel.
General admission, 75 cents. Family circle, 50 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

RANDALL'S THUMB.
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH APPLAUSE AND ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. J. E. Hayes
Acting Manager..........Mr. J. H. Selwyn
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

Every evening during the week, and also for Matinees, will be presented, after careful preparation, a new adaptation of Harrison Ainsworth's celebrated novel, entitled
JACK SHEPPARD,
in a prologue and four acts, illustrative of Cruickshank's celebrated pictures. New scenic effects, by Mr. Hayes and Mr. Johnson. The cast of characters will include Mr. G. L. FOX as Owen Wood, and a powerful company.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Summer Nights Concerts. Grand gala opening,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15.
THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
Admission, 50 cents; package of 12 tickets, $4.
JOHN KOCH & BROS., Proprietors.
Tickets now for sale at Schirmer's, Schuberth's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Central Park Garden.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Production of F. G. Maeder's new three-act drama of

HELP! Written expressly for HELP!
HELP! Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY. HELP!
HELP! Three distinct dialects, HELP!
HELP! German, Irish, Ethiopian. HELP!

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

23d-st. and 4th-av., New-York.
FOURTH EUTERPE CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, AT 8 P. M.,
With the assistance of the following artists, (in part members of the Society:)
Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano,
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto,
Miss SARAH BARRON, Contralto,
Mr. EUGENE CLARK, Tenor,
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Baritone,
Mr. CHAS. HESS, Violin,
Mr. WM. MASON, Piano-forte,
Mr. JOS. LEWENBERG, Violin,
Mr. GEO. MATZKA, Viola,
Mr. GEO. BRANNES, Violoncello.
And full EUTERPE CHORUS.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. To be had at Schirmer, Pond, Schubert, Ditson, and at Pattison's Garden, and at the door.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
TUESDAY, MAY 16, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents.

THE RISE OF THE TIDE.

A SPLENDID SCENIC EFFECT.
SEE RANDALL'S THUMB.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MIN-STRELS, 28TH-ST. OPERA-HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY. Undeniable success of the new troupe. Nearly the entire programme nightly encored. An entire new performance this week. This week, first appearance of the great song and dance artist, CINCINNATUS.

RANDALL'S THUMB.

THE HIT OF THE DAY.
RECEIVED WITH GREAT APPLAUSE.
EVERY SCENE ENCORED.

ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK—NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS—Meeting, MONDAY, May 15, at 7½ P. M., at Dr. Crosby's church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Interesting addresses may be expected. All are invited. Seats free.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT HERZIG and JOSEPH BECK, composing the firm of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed, on the 21st day of April, 1871, by Anton Lehman, on behalf of Samuel Anb & Co., creditors.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 6th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will sell on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the brewery of said Albert Herzig & Co., situate at Nos. 410, 412 and 414 East 24th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all the ale, being about 100 barrels, in possession of said Albert Herzig & Co., in said brewery.—Dated May 8, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL P. SMOCK, bankrupt.—No. 2,332.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Daniel P. Smock in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. BUNSTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry B. Bunster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of June, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of May, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1871.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 26th day of April, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICH W. VAN OSTEN, formerly of the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 131 South 5th-st., Philadelphia, before James Mason, Esq., Register, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.
E. M. GREGORY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NO. 3,001.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON LELAND & CO., a firm composed of SIMEON LELAND, CHARLES LELAND and WARREN LELAND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Simeon Leland, Charles Leland and Warren Leland, of New-Rochelle, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of May, A. D. 1871.
E. B. WESLEY,
Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 311 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
JOHN LONG, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871.
JAMES LEE,
Executor.

WASHINGTON.

Perplexity of the Senate Over the Printing of the Treaty.

Taxing Dividends—The Young Men's Christian Association Convention—Population Statistics of Iowa—Sentiment of the Senate on the New Treaty—Several Amendments to be Proposed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Committee to investigate the unauthorized publication of the treaty, did not hold a meeting yesterday, and it is not known when it has decided to meet, or whether any witnesses have been called. There is no reason to suppose the investigation will succeed any better than similar inquiries heretofore. It is now understood that the publication of the treaty is not so much the cause of grievance to Senators as the general fact that the confidential meetings and acts of the Senate are almost invariably published, when any interest attaches to them, and published correctly, without regard to the injunction of secrecy. The Committee is reported to have in view the discovery of these leaks especially, and the printing of the treaty is made the hinge on which to swing the gate against the publication of secret information. For this purpose a committee should be made up outside the Senate, since it would be a difficult affair to find Senators enough to form a committee respectable in point of numbers who would be prepared to throw the first stone. Some Senators propose to cut the knot by passing a law against the publication, exhibition, revelation, &c., of confidential documents or information. There would be no difficulty in passing such a bill through the Senate, doubtless, but the House would hardly be inclined to help the Senate to restrain its members from betraying confidence by punishing those who use the information derived from such betrayal. The only effect of any consequence which could follow a thorough and vigorous investigation, would be the discontinuance of the secret sessions, for it must be discovered that it is absolutely impossible for the Senate to have the monopoly of news which the people desire to know, and in the publication of which they see no harm.

TAXING DIVIDENDS.

The opinion of the Attorney-General, which reverses the ruling of Commissioner PLEASONTON on the question of taxing dividends for the last five months of 1870, will save about $3,000,000 in taxes. It will be remembered that Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS once rendered a similar ruling on this subject, but which was subsequently reversed by Commissioner PLEASONTON, whose ruling is in turn reversed by the Attorney-General.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

The preparations for the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, which is to meet here on the 24th inst., are nearly complete, and the indications are that it will be the most impressive Christian Convention which has been held for many years. Among those who will be present are many of the most prominent names in religious and Association work. Rev. GEORGE DOUGLASS LL. D., and T. JAMES CLAXTON Esq., of Montreal; JOHN S. MACLEAN, Esq., of Halifax, who was President of the Convention last year at Indianapolis, and who will open this Convention; GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. WOODS, of Pittsburg; Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, of St. Louis; Col. RAY, of Indianapolis; Hon. S. S. FISHER, of Cincinnati; K. A. BURNELL, the great lay preacher of Illinois, and others of equal prominence. Provision has been made for six hundred delegates, and there will be 200 to 300 visitors and outside association people also present. All the churches unite in prayer-meetings every evening this week, and religious services are to be held every hour in the day to-morrow, at Lincoln Hall, to be led by the several pastors. The Young Men's Christian Association, of this city, will hold open-air meetings every night, beside their regular prayer-meetings from 6 to 7 P. M. To-night they held an open-air service at the corner of Twelfth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, and the sound of the voice of praise and prayer in that quarter attracted a large audience, which afterward adjourned to a resort known as Reddy Welch's Hall in one of the worst parts of Hooker's Division. Here a full audience was collected, embodying some of the worst elements of that quarter, and an impressive religious service was held with excellent results. The Association hope to make the presence of the Convention here a means of great spiritual good to the city.

NATIVITY OF THE POPULATION OF IOWA.

Of the total number of 981,886 native whites in the State of Iowa, 425,607 were born in Iowa, 1,183 in Connecticut, 65,259 in Illinois, 64,602 in Indiana, 13,836 in Kentucky, 5,941 in Maine, 5,900 in Maryland, 8,915 in Massachusetts, 8,963 in Michigan, 13,279 in Missouri, 5,051 in New-Hampshire, 5,684 in New-Jersey, 79,083 in New-York, 1,961 in North Carolina, 126,149 in Ohio, 73,352 in Pennsylvania, 5,779 in Tennessee, 12,195 in Vermont, 19,052 in Virginia and West Virginia, 14,284 in Wisconsin. Of the total number of 5,737 native colored, 1,383 were born in Iowa, 647 in Kentucky, 1,552 in Missouri, 506 in Virginia and West Virginia. Of the total number of 204,-164 foreigners, 66,162 were born in the States of Germany, 17,907 in British America, 2,690 in Austria, 6,131 in Denmark, 16,660 in England, 1,130 in France, 4,488 in Holland, 40,122 in Ireland, 1,344 in Luxembourg, 17,556 in Norway, 5,248 in Scotland, 10,796 in Sweden, 3,937 in Switzerland, 1,967 in Wales.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PROBABLE AMENDMENTS TO THE TREATY.

The Senators having had an opportunity of reading the Treaty of Washington, make it a subject of frequent conversation among themselves, but are cautious in expressing their views to outside parties. They consider that the document is confidentially in their keeping, notwithstanding its publication in the newspapers. While it is known that a majority of them are in favor of ratification as a measure of peace, some of them will prepare amendments to several of the provisions which they consider not sufficiently plain, and which, without modification, may lead to dissatisfaction in the future; besides, they wish to prevent Great Britain from gaining advantages by the construction which may be given to the declaration of several principles, and especially as to those principles of international law which are to govern in the investigation severally of the claims for depredations upon our vessels during the late war. Another of the objections against the treaty is that the San Juan question is to be submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany. The recent report of his indisposition, he being an old man, suggests that in the event of his death, his son, FREDERICK WILLIAM would succeed to the throne, and thus take the place of his father as arbitrator should the question not be settled during the present Emperor's lifetime. The arrangement of the Joint High Commission is considered unfortunate in view of the fact that the Prince having married VICTORIA ADELAIDE, the daughter of the Queen of England, might, therefore, be influenced in the determination of the question by family considerations.

THE PRINTING OF THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Secretary FISH has addressed a letter to Hon. A. M. CLAPP, Superintendent of Public Printing, stating it gave him great pleasure to say that he had been required by the British High Commissioners to express to him their obligation for the prompt and accurate manner in which the printing for the High Commission has been done. The Secretary also expresses his sense of the fidelity, zeal and willingness which the printers displayed in complying with the request of the Department in working late at night, and compliments them on the accuracy and rapidity of the work, which were the subjects of frequent comment in the High Commission. No copy of the treaty, he further says, reached the public in advance of its transmission to the Senate.

IRON-CLADS RECALLED FROM THE TROPICS.

The iron-clads now at Key West, and in the tropics, have been ordered to Northern navy-yards, and will, during the ensuing Summer, be thoroughly overhauled and cleansed. Wooden vessels will take their place, as being cooler and therefore more comfortable in the warm climates.

A CLAIM AGAINST RUSSIA.

The claim of ANNA B. PERKINS, administratrix of the late Capt. BENJAMIN W. PERKINS, against the Russian Government is still pending before the Department of State. The claim for heavy damages grows out of an alleged breach of two contracts, one made with Minister STOECKL, in June, 1855, for 150 tons of powder, and the other, with Capt. LILIENFELDT, in 1856, for 35,000 stand of arms. In October, 1861, Secretary SEWARD transmitted instructions to our Minister at St. Petersburg, that the reply of the Imperial Ministry was not sufficient to overcome the rights of PERKINS, and directed that a further appeal be made to the justice of the Russian Government. Mr. CATACAZY, the present Russian Minister, has filed a statement in reply to that submitted by counsel for Mrs. PERKINS, denying that any contracts were made, and asserting that the so-called claims are entirely worthless. Both parties offer affidavits and other documents in support of their respective positions. It is expected that a report on the subject will soon be made by the law officer of the Department of State.

COLORED POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY.

A statement of the colored population returned at the Census Office, including an estimate for four counties yet incomplete, makes the aggregate number in all the States and Territories about 4,857,000, being a gain of nine and thirty-five-hundredths per cent. over 1860. The States and Territories stand in the following order in respect to the numbers of the colored population: Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Maryland, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-York, District of Columbia, New-Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Delaware, West Virginia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Connecticut, Iowa, Rhode Island, California, Wisconsin, Maine, Vermont, Nebraska, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Washington, Wyoming and Montana. The number is equal in New-Mexico, Utah, Dakota, Idaho and Arizona.

THE NEW TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

A programme for a procession of various political and other clubs and societies was recently published for to-morrow, on the occasion of the inauguration of the New Territorial Government, but this has been countermanded. A torchlight display, however, is announced for to-morrow night.

SHERIDAN AND THE FENIANS.

Views of Gen. Sheridan on Irish Affairs—He is Interviewed by Irish Nationalists at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

During Gen. SHERIDAN's European trip, a telegram appeared in some of the New-York papers stating that he had declined to receive an address from a delegation of Irish Nationalists in Dublin. The assertion excited a good deal of remark at the time, the general feeling being that the dispatch was erroneous. With the view of learning the truth in regard to the matter, and with the further view of welcoming him back to his native country, the General Sheridan Club of the Irish Confederation prepared the following address, and appointed a committee to wait upon the General and present him therewith:

HEAD-QUARTERS GENERAL SHERIDAN CLUB, IRISH CONFEDERATION, NO. 171 AVENUE A, THURSDAY, May 11, 1871.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, United States Army:

DEAR GENERAL: On behalf of the Club of the Irish Confederation, honored by your name, we extend to you a *caed mille failthe* upon your return to the nation saved by the assistance of your victorious arms. Representing as we do a Club of that organization formed by O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Gen. T. F. BURKE and their comrades, to unite the Irish inhabitants of the United States, we have no doubt the unanimous voice of the Irish Nationalists of this City, unites with us in this welcome. About two years ago this Club, or Circle, as it was then called, was honored by an autograph letter from you, in which words of sympathy were expressed with the cause for which we are organized. Since then we have seen, while in your Department of the West, you were ever ready to speak a good word for poor oppressed Ireland, which has encouraged us to work with more zeal in preparing for the final struggle which will give us a free and independent republic on Irish soil. The Irish people, ever grateful to Ireland's friends, have prayed unceasingly for your preservation from injury while amid the carnage of European war, and for your safe return to the scene of your glories. Ireland, revered by us as our native land and by you as the home of your ancestors and the birthplace of your nearest and dearest relatives, rose, as in her beautiful but sad majesty, to welcome you as one of her noblest sons. England, knowing how you were idolized by those who were "gone with a vengeance" to the free shores of America, at the same time endeavored to use the Press of the United States to break the charm that your name has upon the Irish-American heart by cabling over a report that you had refused to receive an address from the Irish Nationalists of Dublin. Refusing to believe a report so antagonistic to your feelings and sympathies, the General Sheridan Club held a mass-meeting on Thursday evening, May 4, addressed by Gen. THOMAS F. BURKE, one of the Directory of the Irish Confederation, who thus spoke of you and the Club: "The General Sheridan Club; it bears a good name. The name of SHERIDAN ought to be the pattern of Irishmen. SHERIDAN was unknown to fame a few years ago; now he is admitted to be the greatest cavalry Captain of the age. It may be that we have among our ranks those whose genius might rival that of SHERIDAN, if the opportunity to develop it were but given to it. At all events, if we cannot have the equal of SHERIDAN among us, might not we have SHERIDAN himself with us? Who will say that if we had an organization such as we ought to have, and such as I trust we shall have, that we cannot?" Our faith in you is still unshaken, but that we may restore confidence to those of your friends who may have been prejudiced by this libellous report, we hope by an early reply to submit an unqualified denial. Again welcoming you home to friends and country, we remain yours, respectfully,

RICHARD McCLOUD, President.
WM. F. FOLEY, Secretary.
Capt. JAMES T. McGUIRE, Treasurer.

Committee: J. W. Gough, James Burke, Capt. A. F. Lyons, James H. O'Sullivan, M. J. Callahan, Edward Murphy, James Murphy and Patrick Cronough.

On Thursday evening just before the General started for Boston, the Committee waited on him at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and presented the address, and he, having no time to reply just then, appointed 11 o'clock Sunday for an interview.

At the appointed hour yesterday the Committee called and found the General ready to receive them. He received them very courteously, remarking pleasantly to his friends that he was afraid the gentlemen wanted to nominate him for the Presidency. Mr. McCLOUD then commenced the conversation, saying that they had called to have a talk about Ireland, but desired particularly to hear what he had to say in relation to the telegram. The General said that while on his European trip he was traveling in a semi-official capacity, and had several times intimated that he did not desire to be the recipient of any particular attention. He was anxious not to receive any addresses while abroad. On the day he was leaving Dublin, two or three gentlemen called on him and desired to know whether he would receive an address. He replied that he would receive no address. At the time they did not make known to him who they were, and he did not learn until now. He said that if he lived in Ireland he would be the greatest Fenian there. The conversation then turned upon Irish affairs generally, and the General expressed the opinion that the Irish peasantry were in a very unhappy condition, the result he believed of bad government, and he thought that Irishmen everywhere should unite to aid their countrymen. In the course of his remarks he stated very distinctly that these were his honest convictions, and that not seeking to gain popularity, as he had "no fish to fry." After a very pleasant and satisfactory interview, lasting over half an hour, the Committee thanked the General for his courtesy and retired.

A Tammany Policeman on His Muscle.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman JOHN B. FITZGERALD, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was taken into his own Station-house, in Greenwich-street, as a prisoner, by Officer TRAVER, of the same precinct, and was arraigned before Capt. McCLARY, on a charge of disorderly conduct and assault upon SAMUEL WEBB and Miss SUSAN WEBB, both of No. 88 Varick-street. It appeared that FITZGERALD had been upon patrol during the first night tour, and, after answering return roll-call, had left the Station-house at 12¼ o'clock A. M., without permission. He then seems to have met Mr. and Miss WEBB in Hudson-street, returning from a social party, and followed them to their home. After they had entered he rung the bell and asked to see Miss WEBB. As soon as she appeared at the door he dealt her a blow in the face, which knocked her down, and when Mr. WEBB rushed down to her assistance, the rowdy policeman assaulted him with equal brutality. Capt. McCLARY being informed of these facts took away FITZGERALD's shield, and upon the complaint of Mr. and Miss WEBB, locked him up until the opening of the Jefferson Market Police Court, when he was arraigned before Justice COX, and required to give $300 bail to appear for trial. A complaint has also been made to the Police Commissioners, with a view to his dismissal from the department.

Ship-Building Notes.

JOHN ENGLIS & SON have commenced the construction of a fine paddle-wheel steamer, for a Spanish house, to ply between St. Jago de Cuba and Batabano, touching at intermediate ports. The steamer is to be named *Trinidad*, and is 220 feet in length, 35 feet 8 inches beam, 11 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She will be schooner-rigged, and fitted for a first-class passenger-boat, with a large freight capacity. The engine is being constructed at the Quintard Iron Works, and has a cylinder 53 inches in diameter and 11 feet stroke of piston. She will have two boilers, and is expected to be very fast. She will be ready to leave New-York about the 1st of October.

LAWRENCE & FOULKZ are building a first-class propeller-tug, to replace the *Phenix*, blown up in the Kills some months since. She will be 100 feet in length, 21 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold. Her engine will have a 32-inch cylinder, and 32 inches stroke of piston. REANY & NEAFIE, of Philadelphia, are building the engines and boilers.

HENRY STEERS is progressing rapidly with the new railroad steamer for the Shore Line Railroad. The Morgan Iron Works are building the machinery.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Coroner HERRMAN yesterday began an investigation into the cause of the death of THOS. REILLY, who was run over and killed in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street, on Saturday morning by a freight-train of the Hudson River Railroad. JOHN REILLY, brother of the dead man, testified that on Saturday morning he got on the freight-train at the Thirtieth-street depot for the purpose of riding down-town. At Twenty-fourth-street he saw his brother THOMAS on the sidewalk, and called out to him to get on the rear car. The train, which was drawn by a dummy-engine, proceeded down-town, and JOHN got off at Barron-street, and thence went to his work. Later in the day he learned of the fatal accident to his brother. The inquest was at this stage adjourned until Tuesday next.

HESTER BROWN, a colored woman, became involved, early yesterday morning, in a quarrel with THOMAS FOSTER, also colored, in a Five Points tenement-house, No. 130 Leonard-street, and during the altercation cut him with a razor on the face. HESTER was fully committed for trial by Alderman COMAN at the Tombs.

ROBERT KING and THOMAS F. WRIGHT were, early yesterday morning, arrested in Worth-street as suspicious characters, and as KING was seen to throw away a "jimmy" and a loaded pistol was found on WRIGHT, they were both held for carrying burglarious weapons in the night time. Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, sent the case to the Special Sessions for trial.

The receipts at the German General Consulate for the German relief fund, during the past week, amounted to $1,919 52, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $345,168 22.

A meeting in reference to the project of establishing a new German theatre in this City is to be held in a few days, when the project of Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK, to form a German theatre company, and to create a fund for building a theatre on shares will be considered.

The New-York Turnverein met at its new quarters, at the Wall Hall, in Orchard-street, on Saturday, and arrangements were made for the annual Turn Fest, which is to come off at Jones' Wood on Whit Monday.

The vocalists of the North-eastern Saengerbund Societies were, yesterday morning, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, engaged in a mass rehearsal of the Fest choruses to be rendered on the occasion of the twelfth general Saengerfest.

The newly formed organization of the German patriots of 1848-49, met at the Steuben House yesterday, Gen. MAX WEBER presiding. A number of additional members from this City and vicinity were admitted, and the arrangements for the festival at Jones' Wood on the 15th instant were completed.

CONRAD SCHUSLER, of No. 103 Orchard-street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning was assaulted, at the corner of Orchard and Broome streets, by some unknown man, and stabbed in the face, receiving a severe but not dangerous wound. The assailant was not arrested.

HENRY GRATH, aged eighteen years, of No. 139 Washington-street, yesterday took Paris green in a seidlitz powder. His life was saved with great difficulty. He was sent to Park Hospital by order of the Police Surgeon.

The contest at chess between Mr. EUGENE DELMAR and Mr. FREDERICK PERRIN, at the Café International, has resulted in the victory of the former.

The American Geographical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, at their rooms, in the Cooper Institute. Prof. HARTT, of Cornell University, Ithaca, who accompanied several recent scientific expeditions to South America, will then read a paper on his explorations of the Lower Amazonas, and the Rivers Topantins, Xingu and Tapajos.

The "reform party" of the Mercantile Library Association has nominated WM. L. BAILEY, HENRY D. LLOYD, EDW. J. WRIGHT and WM. A. CARY for directors. A meeting to ratify these nominations will be held at Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets, to-night, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN W. DURAND, No. 58 Lexington-avenue, was assaulted in the street last evening by GEORGE WIGGINS, who struck him on the head with a brick, inflicting a severe cut. WIGGINS was arrested and locked up by the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police. The injured man was sent to Park Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, pastor of the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, last evening, preached an eloquent sermon before a large congregation, denunciatory of the heinous sin of lying. Before concluding his sermon he alluded to reports of discord in his congregation that some newspapers had given publicity to, and denied with great vehemence the existence of any such discord. He declared that unity prevailed in the Church, and made no allusion whatever to the alleged troubles.

Officer RICHARD ORPEN, of the Fifth Precinct, has been missing since the 2d inst., and his family are alarmed for his safety.

Dr. EDWARD POWERS, of No. 552 Lafayette-avenue, left his home on Friday last while in a depressed mental condition and has not since been heard from.

Mrs. HOWARD, residing at No. 264 Classon-avenue, was at a late hour on Saturday night set upon by two ruffians in the vicinity of her own house, knocked down and robbed of a pocket-book containing $3 in greenbacks.

STATEN ISLAND.

On the Reform ticket for the charter election of Edgewater, which will be held on Tuesday, are the following nominations: For Trustees of the village—First Ward, F. Diederick, John Garvey and Daniel Duffy. Third Ward, Gen. W. J. Ward and Fred. Fenting. Fifth Ward, Charles Morgan and John Dix. Seventh Ward, John O'Brien and Herman F. Balker. Ninth Ward, J. J. R. Duer, no opposition.

Yesterday sixty-four men, officers and crew of the Austrian frigate *Novara*, visited the Seamen's Retreat in a body, with band of music, and the chaplain of the vessel, and performed the burial rites over the body of Mate BERTODUSSICK, aged twenty-two, one of the crew of the frigate, who died at that institution on the 11th inst., and was buried in the inclosure of the grounds.

Yesterday about 3,000 people from New-York visited the different parks and groves near the landings.

LONG ISLAND.

At the inquest on the body of PAT MADDEN, Jr., who was killed on Friday evening by a train on the Flushing Railroad, held on Saturday evening in Long Island City, Mr. NEWELL, who was riding in the wagon with the MADDENS, and Mr. YORK, the flag-man, were examined. Mr. NEWELL testified that they saw the flag-man, and he warned them of danger, but that the elder MADDEN, who is not expected to live, struck the horse with a club, attempting to cross before the train arrived. He stated that they had been drinking. Mr. YORK testified that he attempted to stop the party. The inquest was then adjourned until to-day.

On Tuesday, the yacht *Agnes* was launched from the yard of O. H. BISHOP, Greenpoint. She is a sister yacht to the *Lulu*, launched the previous week. She was built for GEO. W. MILES & Co., of Milford, Conn., and will be commanded by Capt. WM. H. HARENS, of New-London. Dimensions—Length, 52 feet; beam, 18 feet 4 inches, and is 23 tons new measurement.

A regatta of fishing yachts is proposed, and from present indications those employed at the east end of the Island will give a trial of their speed and sailing qualities, July 4.

The Board of Excise of Greenport have refused to grant any licenses to sell liquor. Great excitement prevails among saloon and hotel proprietors in consequence of the decision.

A complete set of burglars' tools have been discovered under the floor of the M. E. Church, Greenport. It is supposed the tools were left by the burglars who broke into the First National Bank in that place, and attempted to blow up the safe.

The Horticulturist Exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society, will be held at the fair grounds, Mineola, Wednesday, June 14.

The yacht *Annie Homan* was launched Monday from the yard of KETCHUM & SMITH, Greenport, for HORTON & FITHIAN, of Shelter Island. She will be employed in the fishing business, and commanded by Capt. JOHN DUNKLE. She is a sister yacht to the *Thomas G. Hunt*, launched from the same yard a few weeks since. Dimensions—Length, 57 feet; beam, 18 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 4 feet 6 inches, and 22.26 tons new measurement.

The Commissioners of Excise of College Point during six months granted thirty licenses to porter houses, lager-beer saloons, groceries, and hotel keepers, charging $30 each, receiving in all $900, which was paid over to the Treasurer of Queens County, Mr. CHAS. A. ROE.

The Germans at College Point are making preparations for a grand and imposing procession and carnival in celebration of peace in the Fatherland. The Germans of the neighboring villages will participate. No pains or expense will be spared in making everything attractive.

Yesterday, Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop of Long Island, visited St. Mary's Church, Flushing, and administered the rite of confirmation to twelve candidates. In the forenoon, the Bishop delivered an able discourse, taking for his text "The Sermon on the Mount."

NEW-JERSEY.

The friends of EDWIN HALL, the alleged Rochester forger, seem determined to use every means to effect his discharge. While the Judge of the Hudson County Court was considering the application for his discharge, friends in New-York obtained another writ of habeas corpus to be used in case Judge BEDLE decided against him, which he did. No sooner was HALL landed within the jurisdiction of the New-York authorities than Judge CARDOZO's officers took charge of him, and will detain him till Tuesday, when the writ is returnable.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have commenced running a fast train between Jersey City and Philadelphia. The trip is made in two hours and forty-five minutes, or three hours including ferriage, from Jersey City to New-York. The train is designed especially for persons living in Philadelphia and doing business in New-York. It leaves Philadelphia at 7 A. M., reaches New-York at 10 o'clock, and returns at 5, landing its passengers in Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Philadelphia may thus become a convenient suburban residence.

Capt. BENSON, of the Fourth Precinct of Jersey City, having been informed that a prize-fight was arranged to take place yesterday afternoon, between two New-York bruisers, in the vicinity of the Watch Factory, detailed a squad of men to watch that neighborhood, but none of the roughs appeared.

An immense crowd yesterday attended the funeral of Mrs. GEORGE, who was burned to death at Rahway on Friday, the entire German population turning out. The funeral took place from the German Lutheran Church, and the body was taken to the St. George's-avenue Cemetery.

The fire on Jersey City Heights, on Saturday night, which was reported in these columns yesterday, occasioned a loss that is now stated at $20,000, instead of $12,000, as was reported.

The Central Presbyterian Church of Orange, has contributed $50,000 to the memorial fund of the church. Of this amount $10,000 is for the endowment of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and $40,000 is for the enlargement of the church.

JOHN SCHMIDT alias John F. Tressinski, a wealthy resident of Hoboken, has been charged by Mrs. TRESSINSKI, of Riga, Russia, with bigamy, and Justice CONKLIN has issued a warrant for his arrest. It appears by the affidavit of the woman, who claims to be his wife, that he left her in Riga twelve years ago, and came to this country, being followed soon after by his son JACOB. Mrs. TRESSINSKI came last year, and found her husband married to another woman. She has now commenced proceedings to have him punished for bigamy, and also to compel him to support her.

Mrs. ANNIE WITTENMEYER, of Philadelphia, addressed the congregation of the Clinton-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, last evening, on the subject of "Christian Women's Work in the Churches in Large Cities."

A temperance mass-meeting was held in the new Methodist church at Morristown, yesterday afternoon, which was addressed by Rev. Prof. BUTY, of the Drew Theological Seminary, Rev. J. T. CRANE, of Newark, and others. A very interesting feature of the demonstration was the excellent singing of temperance songs and anthems by the HUTCHINSON family, who also gave a concert in the evening, in Washington Hall.

The tenth anniversary of the New-Brunswick City Mission was held yesterday afternoon, in the First Reformed Church. Hon. CORNELIUS WALSH, of Newark, and Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of New-Brunswick, delivered addresses.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Limerick	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Silesia	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	May 20	New-York	Glasgow.
Main	May 20	New-York	Bremen.
Calabria	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	May 20	New-York	Havre.
Queen	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Henry Chauncey	May 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
Cleopatra	May 17	New-York	Havana.
Perit	May 17	New-York	St. Domingo.
Missouri	May 18	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

MONDAY.

For Aspinwall, Kingston, Jam., Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 14—*In steam-ship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.*—From San Francisco—S. Hervey and wife, Mrs. M. Holts and child, A. Meyer, Miss Nichols, H. Ohlohant and family, D. Chandler, R. Turnbull, Mrs. C. P. Gage, R. Worthington, G. S. Spretson, P. Vallient, Mrs. A. Hashogan and child, Mrs. M. Dwyer and 2 children, S. Gidespie, H. Clark, A. Mors, Jr., and servant, Miss Campbell, S. Spaulding, H. T. Patten, J. A. White and wife, Miss Lewelling, Wm. Gibbon and wife, Miss O. H. Hoffman, H. Kartel, R. C. Case, Mrs. J. G. Chittenden and 2 children, Mrs. F. Folger and 2 children, Miss M. J. Reister, Mrs. Hurtsburg and 3 children, S. J. Stubler and family, Miss M. L. Hewes, D. W. Clark, L. Pratt, Mrs. Scott and daughter, Miss K. Kneeland, W. H. Small and wife M. Craband, T. Raitz, Miss Holman and three brothers, Dr. Ord and family, L. T. Bradford and family, D. Kittridge, S. Hauxherst, Miss Wheeler, W. Burnett, Miss Hamlenbech, Mrs. E. P. Stone, A. Gilleland and family, T. Noland and family, A. Goldmayer, J. Parker, Commodore Goldsborough, two daughters and servant, G. H. Mumfer and family, Miss Cotter, C. L. Jack, J. Craig, R. Skibbington. From Aspinwall—S. D. Munsell, D. McGregor, Miss Nilson, Miss Sternburgh, W. McClelland, Thomas Cobb, J. B. Wilson, D. G. Cooper, Mrs. Robbins and three children, J. S. Reyas, E. M. Hill, P. Saratta, M. Carrera, D. Marias and family, Mr. Laranaga, S. W. Gose, Mrs. Provost and child, T. Martin, T. Trenwith, P. Richter, Mrs. and Miss Horn, Capt. Cole, B. Williams and brother, G. Rivello, H. Schultz and wife, J. Argula, R. Holstead and sister, W. W. Maclay, Mrs. Botsford, James Brooks, C. Peres, Mr. Echeniqui and family, J. L. Konez and family, D. Garcia, son and daughter, J. Sosa. From Kingston, Jamaica—M. J. Cazenova, F. Tampier, J. Lennes, G. Tomson, P. Rodriguez, E. Codina, J. D. Whidden, T. Spellman and family, T. J. Monroe, H. Foderingham, Mrs. H. A. Fox, D. Clark, J. Kerr, G. O. Saltmamer, W. D. Bruce, S. Bark, G. de Cordova, J. Castes, S. Bianchi and family, C. S. L. Shriverton, R. Copp, and 231 steerage.

MAY 14—*In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.*—Geo. Newman, J. L. Arguimbaw, J. B. Wallace, J. H. Kineland, C. W. Rand, Mrs. Waters and daughter, Miss Mary Gibbes, Capt. P. L. Phipps, Alex. J. Harnest, Geo. H. Gillett, Thos. Yates, Mr. Yenbosch, Mrs. Haughton, 6 children and 2 maids, Lewis J. Levy, Chas. H. Croft, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smallwood, A. H. Gibbes, G. D. Chapman, J. W. S. Earnshaw, Jno. Henderson, Jas. R. Griffiths, Capt. Stevens, C. J. Brice, Chas. H. Glider, Robt. Sampson, Miss Agnes A. Joyce, Miss Phebe Allen, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie and 2 daughters, Wm. A. Whitty, Jas. H. Carpenter, Jno. Wilson, L. M. Meilly, Mrs. Geo. G. Wolf, child, infant and nurse, Mrs. H. T. Sykes, Miss Hannah Tillotson, Geo. Edwards, W. B. Grieve, J. B. Deakin.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—Miss D. Agramonte, Mr. Lakase, Mrs. R. Foster, Mrs. J. L. Foster, J. Southworth, Jas. Conner, Mrs. Gregory, Miss Prendergast, Master Chas. Prendergast, Mrs. Conch, Jas. Warswick, W. H. Borfiendet, Wm. W. Clark, J. Hopkins, T. B. Fogg, wife and daughter, Jno. Fogg, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Thos. Fleetwood and child, Mrs. Schmitzspahn and 2 children, Mr. Du Pasginer, Gen. Gilmer, Henry Gilmer, Chas. Lathrop, A. Debell, Robert G. Bailey, wife and child, A. Germond, J. L. Foster, C. Link and wife, Jas. Silva and wife, R. Solomon, E. Wood, P. J. Lawan, S. Friedenburg, F. A. Pullin, V. Fisher, P. H. Front and wife, Miss Scott, Geo. W. Schaffer, W. H. Schaffer, Frank Vanderbeck.

MAY 14—*In steam-ship Erin, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds and 6 children, G. Moody, Mrs. and Miss Finkelemer, Mrs. Harris and Master Harris, Mr. Routch, M. Robinson, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Barke, Barte Abrata, Mr. Cohen, Miss Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Armenans, Mr. and Mrs. Crapp, Miss Annie Kite, J. F. Bartle.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:47 | Sun sets.....7:16 | Moon rises...3:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook.5:02 | Gov. Island.5:51 | Hell Gate.....7:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 14.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool May 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 752 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. May 4, lat. 51 17, lon. 11 35, passed an Inman steam-ship bound E.; 8th, lat. 46 53, lon. 38 17, exchanged signals with North German steam-ship bound E.; 10th, lat. 53 03, lon. 52 46, a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 11th, lat. 41 12, lon. 60 58, passed a North German steam-ship bound E.; 12th, lat. 40 43, lon. 63 40, a Guion steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 40 32, lon. 67 15, exchanged night signals with a Bremen steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Lawson, Liverpool, April 29, and Queenstown, May 1, with mdse. and 321 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. May 2 saw steam-ship Italy hence for Liverpool; 6th, steam-ship Virginia, do. for do.; 9th, steam-ship England, do. for do., and took pilot from her carried away from No. 3 boat; 14th, an Inman and Cunard steam-ship bound E.; same date, a National Co.'s steam-ship bound E.; same date, a steam-ship showing blue light, red light and a rocket.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 80 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. Experienced strong gales from N. to N. E., with heavy sea and dense fog from Hatteras to capes of the Delaware.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah May 11, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 13th inst., 12:50 P. M.; lat. 36 50, lon. 74 51 W., saw brig Martha, hence for Mobile.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Bengal, (Swed.,) Carlson, Cardiff 49 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage; has been 16 ds. W. of Bermuda; outside the Gulf experienced a series of baffling winds and boisterous weather; lat. 36, lon. 72 12, heavy storms from W. and N. W., with unusual cross sea. May 8, lat. 34 52, lon. 73, just entering the Gulf Stream, spoke schr. Mariposa; 13th, during a strong N. W. gale; split foresail.

Bark Turist, (Nor.,) Axelsen, Cardiff 37 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.; took the northern passage, and had rough weather; was 21 ds., between lat. 35 and 38, with heavy W., N. W., and W. N. W. gales; has been 15 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Mary A. Way, Russell, Cardiff 49 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way; came the middle passage, and heavy W. N. W. and W. S. W. gales most of the passage.

Bark Ferreri, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Licata March 10, with sulphur, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Arichat West, (of Arichat,) Leblanc, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Had moderate weather.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Eve, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had fine weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Zampa, (of East Machias,) Jewett, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. May 8, lat. 34 9, lon. 72 22, experienced a hurricane from W. to N. W. lasting 20 hours; was obliged to heave to, carried away fore-gaff, started bowsprit and caused the vessel to leak badly; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Schr. Equator, (of Nassau,) Ranger, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Penobscot, (of Bangor,) Coombs, St. Johns, P. R., 14 ds. with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light easterly winds and thick fog.

Schr. J. M. Morales, (of Bucksport,) Newman, Frontera, Mexico, 21 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Chr. Bors—vessel to B. P. Sherman. Had fine weather the entire passage; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. E. C. Gates, (of Perry,) Freeman, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to Fairchild & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary & Alice, Corbitt, Maryland, for Hempstead, Long Island.

Schr. Alert, McAdams, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. George E. Rockwood, Baxter, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Pioneer, (Br.,) Willard, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Petrel, Smith, Portland, with lumber to Jas. Murray.

Schr. Presto, Moore, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Hope, (Br.,) Dill, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. S. P. Adams, Abbot, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. The Chief, Fitch, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Mary & Carrie, Hatch, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Charles Rodgers, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Rio, Kelly, Machais 8 ds., with piling to James Murray.

Schr. Earl Wilson, Belfast, with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Willetts, Surry, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. L. K. Coggswell, Whitmore, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. S. A. Hammond, Harris, Providence, for Georgetown.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, Providence.
Schr. Village Queen, Conklin, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Wood, Hickman, Providence.
Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence.
Schr. John Crockford, Davis, Providence.
Schr. L. Pharo, Anderson, Providence.
Schr. Watchful, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. Garratt P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.
Schr. Enrust, Heath, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Annie, Lindsey, Rondout, for Calais.
Schr. N. Berry, Young, Belfast, for Newburg.
Schr. Jane, Briggs, Bangor, with lumber to master.
Schr. Brazos, Hill, Hartford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Paugusett, Wanles, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Thos. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River.
Schr. West Wind, Townsend, Fall River.
Schr. C. P. Stickney, Maths, Fall River.
Schr. J. H. Parry, Kelly, Fall River.
Schr. S. W. Thompson, Stewart, New-Haven.
Schr. William M. Wilson, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Fred Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, New-Bedford.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. James Burdett, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Cabinet, Lord, New-Haven.
Schr. George Wiley, White, New-Haven.
Schr. Fannie & Ellen, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. C. H. Moller, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. Loon, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Elizabeth, Hogan, Newport.
Schr. Bay State, Crockett, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Lanesville.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Hartford.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, Millstone Point.
Schr. Herbert Marston, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Geo. Gillum, Mayo, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Flight, Chase, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Samuel Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Moro, Kelly, Calais, with lumber, for Newark.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ferris, Stamford.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, Providence.
Schr. Blackstone, Ryan, Providence.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Hook, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W.

Below.

Bark James Welsh, (Br.,) Hammond, from Barbados 14 ds., to T. T. & F. A. Dwight.

Brig Nile, from Cuba.

Brig Susie J. Somers, from Porto Rico. (By pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 20.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 14—Arr. bark Glenvallock, from Liverpool; brig Resource, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 14.—Arr. brig Lena, from Demerara; schrs. Conservative, from Boston; Ella Francis, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.—Sld. barks E. Shun, for New-York; Clio, for Falmouth; Skimmer-of-the-Sea, for Rio, and a fleet of coasters.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 14.—Arr. yesterday, steam-ship Virgo, from New-York, and schr. Union Flag, from New-York. Arr. today, steam-ship Herman Livingston, from New-York; North Point, from Baltimore; schr. Ann E. Glover, from Philadelphia; Somerset, from Eleuthera, W. I.; Stephen Hotchkiss, Gardiner, Eagle, Jessie Wilson, from Georgetown, D. C.

Cld. yesterday steam-ships San Jacinto, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; Gulf Stream, for New-York; ship Lady Dufferin, Liverpool; brig San Quintin, for Barcelona; schrs. Irene Messery, for Providence, and S. P. Hall, for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, N. G., May 3.—Arr. April 24, steamer Neva, from Southampton; schr. Narcisa, from Porto Bello; brig S. C. Shaw, from New-do.; 26th, steamer Ocean Queen, from New-York; 25th, steamer American, from Liverpool; via Mexico; steamer Nipsic, from Atroto; 28th, steamers Bavaria, from Hamburg; Kron Prins, from Bremen; schrs. Dolphin, from Belize; brig Jessie Rhymas, from Boston; schr. Maria, from Escribano; May 2, brig Cristiane, from London.

Sld. April 22, schr. Maria, for the coast; schr. Libertad, for Bocadel Toro; 23d, schr. Sophia, for Old Providence; 25th, steam-ship Venezuelan, for Liverpool; 26th, schr. Simeona, for the coast; steam-ship Neva, for Santa Martha; schr. Juanita, for Porto Bello; 27th, bark Mystic Tie, for Cienfuegos; do., Northwood, for San Blas; brig S. C. Shaw, for Porto Bello; 28th, bark Ella Moon, for Cienfuegos; 29th, bark Enchantress for Key West; schr. Narcisa for the coast; steam-ship Bavaria, for Santa Martha; 30th, Kron Prinz, for Savanilla; May 3, United States Steam-ship Nipsic for Key West via Havana; Ocean Queen, for New-York via Jamaica.

SEWING-MACHINE IMPROVEMENT.

SIDENBERG'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE, STRAIGHT NEEDLE ATTACHMENT, FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.

G. SIDENBERG & CO. would call the attention of manufacturers and the public to the above attachment, advantageous to ALL CURVED-NEEDLE MACHINES, obviating the springing or breaking of so many needles, and the damages done to the under parts of the machine.

Being a STRAIGHT NEEDLE, and shorter, gives it more penetrating power, and is the less liable to get the machine out of order.

In operation and for sale at

G. SIDENBERG & CO.'S, No. 305 Canal-st.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

First-class square and upright Pianos for sale at reduced prices; sold on instalments; to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

J. BAUER & CO., No. 650 Broadway.

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S ARE THE BEST. 265 BROADWAY.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &C., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

WILL

OPEN ON MONDAY

AN

IMMENSE VARIETY

OF

UNDER-WEAR,

INCLUDING THEIR CELEBRATED

TROUSER-FITTING DRAWERS,

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

UNRIVALED FOR

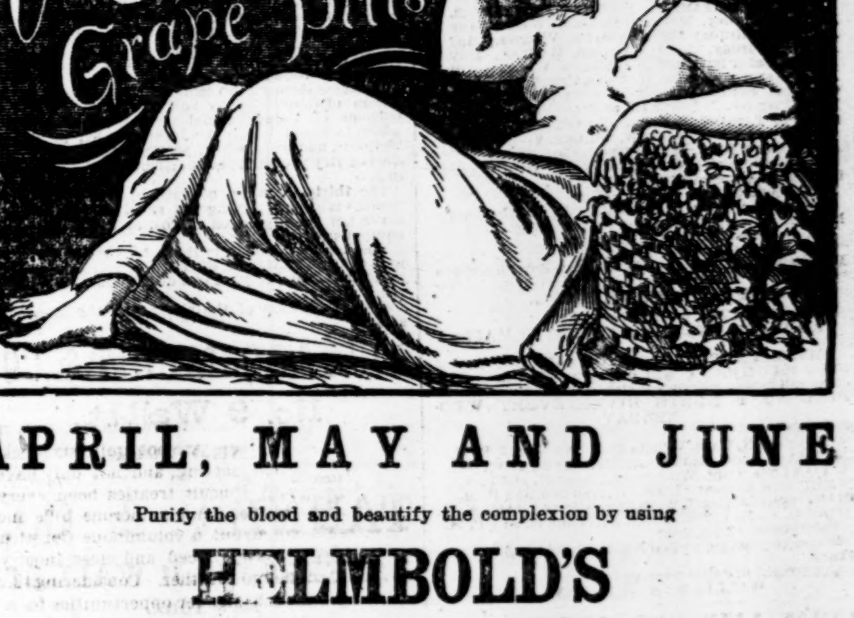
Quality, Style and Price.

FOUNTAINS,

FLOWER VASES, and GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

The largest variety.
The most beautiful designs.
The best workmanship.
The lowest prices.

At JANES & KIRTLAND'S, Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., one block from B'dway.



APRIL, MAY AND JUNE

Purify the blood and beautify the complexion by using

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE-JUICE PILLS

AND

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

In the Spring and Summer Months the system undergoes a change. This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines. "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" and "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape-Juice Pills" are the best and most reliable.

One bottle of "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The "Grape-Juice Pill" is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape-Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb. Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy, and far superior to all other purgatives, such as salts, magnesia, &c. "Helmbold's Grape-Juice Pill" is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but the result of ten years' experimenting and great care in preparation. Safe for and taken by children. No nausea; no griping pains; but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Two bottles of the "Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla" and one bottle of the "Grape-Juice Pills" are worth their weight in gold to those suffering from bad blood, poor complexion, headache, nervousness, wakefulness at night, costiveness and irregularities; and to those suffering from broken and delicate constitutions it will give new blood, new vigor, and new life. The "Catawba Grape Pills" are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing. Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken. Stores open all night. All of H. T. Helmbold's preparations are Pharmaceutical, not a single one being patented, but all on their own merits. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

Crystal Palace Drug-Store, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.
Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Prescriptions accurately compounded.
French, German and Spanish spoken.
Stores open all night.

P. S.—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has gained a world-wide fame.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

TWO YEARS' BUSINESS ENDING APRIL 1, 1871.

TOTAL ASSETS.....$420,738 64

PROPORTION OF LOSSES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY IN UNITED STATES.

Ratio of total expenditures to total income as compared with following leading companies:

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY	29 10-100 per cent.
The New-York Life, of New-York	35 16-100 per cent.
The Equitable, of New-York	34 69-100 per cent.
The Mutual Benefit, of New-Jersey	31 10-100 per cent.
The Mutual Life, of New-York	24 67-100 per cent.

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities, as regards Policy-holders, compared with the following leading companies:

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY	210 90-100 per cent.
The Equitable, of New-York	111 74-100 per cent.
The Mutual Benefit, of New-Jersey	114 35-100 per cent.
The Mutual Life, of New-York	107 35-100 per cent.

DIRECTORS:

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, Governor of State of New-Jersey.
A. O. ZABRISKIE, Chancellor of State of New-Jersey.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President National Broadway Bank, New-York.
HENRY S. TERBELL, Of H. S. Terbell & Co., New-York.
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, Of James Bishop & Co., New-York.
BLAKELEY WILSON, President Second National Bank, Jersey City.
DANIEL S. APPLETON, Of D. Appleton & Co., New-York.
D. JACKSON STEWARD, No. 150 5th-av., New-York.
HOSEA F. CLARK, Merchant, Jersey City.
HARRIS PARDEE, Late Pardee, Bates & Co., New-York.
GEORGE McLAUGHLIN, President Board Water Commissioners, Jersey City.
CHARLES M. FIELD, Of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., New-York.
E. A. HAYT, President, New-York.
ISAAC W. SCUDDER, Counselor at Law, Jersey City.
NELSON DUNHAM, New-Brunswick, N. J.

OFFICES—Corner Washington and Montgomery streets, Jersey City; No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

E. A. HAYT, President.
C. D. DESHLER, Secretary.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

HAVING COMPLETED THE WORKSHOPS IN THEIR NEW BUILDING, WITH THE ADDITION OF STEAM-POWER, IMPROVED MACHINERY AND THE BEST TALENT AVAILABLE IN EACH DEPARTMENT, NOW OFFER A STOCK OF

JEWELRY

OF STYLES EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN, BESIDE SELECTIONS FROM OTHER MAKERS.

Their Works at 53 and 55 Prince-st., FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

STERLING SILVER-WARE,

HAVE BEEN MUCH ENLARGED, EMBRACING, NOW, THE MANUFACTURE OF FORKS AND SPOONS BY IMPROVED PROCESSES. A LARGE STOCK OF NEW ARTICLES NOW EXHIBITED, TO WHICH ADDITIONS ARE DAILY BEING MADE.

PERMISSION TO VISIT THEIR FACTORIES CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,

OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE

Gorham Mf'g Co.

STERLING SILVER-WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham Factory possesses all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electroplate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

NEW-YORK,

WILL FURNISH

STERLING SILVER

FORKS AND SPOONS

IN QUANTITY,

AT $1 75, GOLD, PER OUNCE.

THESE GOODS ARE PRONOUNCED SUPERIOR IN BEAUTY OF FINISH, AND GREATER IN VARIETY OF PATTERN, TO ANY TABLE-WARE MANUFACTURED.

A LARGE STOCK OF

WEDDING SILVER

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

RHODODENDRONS.

There is no plant so beautiful. Its foliage is broad, evergreen, and hardy; its flowers are superb beyond description.

Seedlings, generally of one color.....$1 each.
Grafted plants, of all the colors.....$2 each.

These, with all the evergreens, can be planted at this season. For catalogues address

PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, OF New-York, and Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, of Brooklyn, will address the Sabbath-schools that meet in the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, (16th-st., near 8th-av.,) on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.